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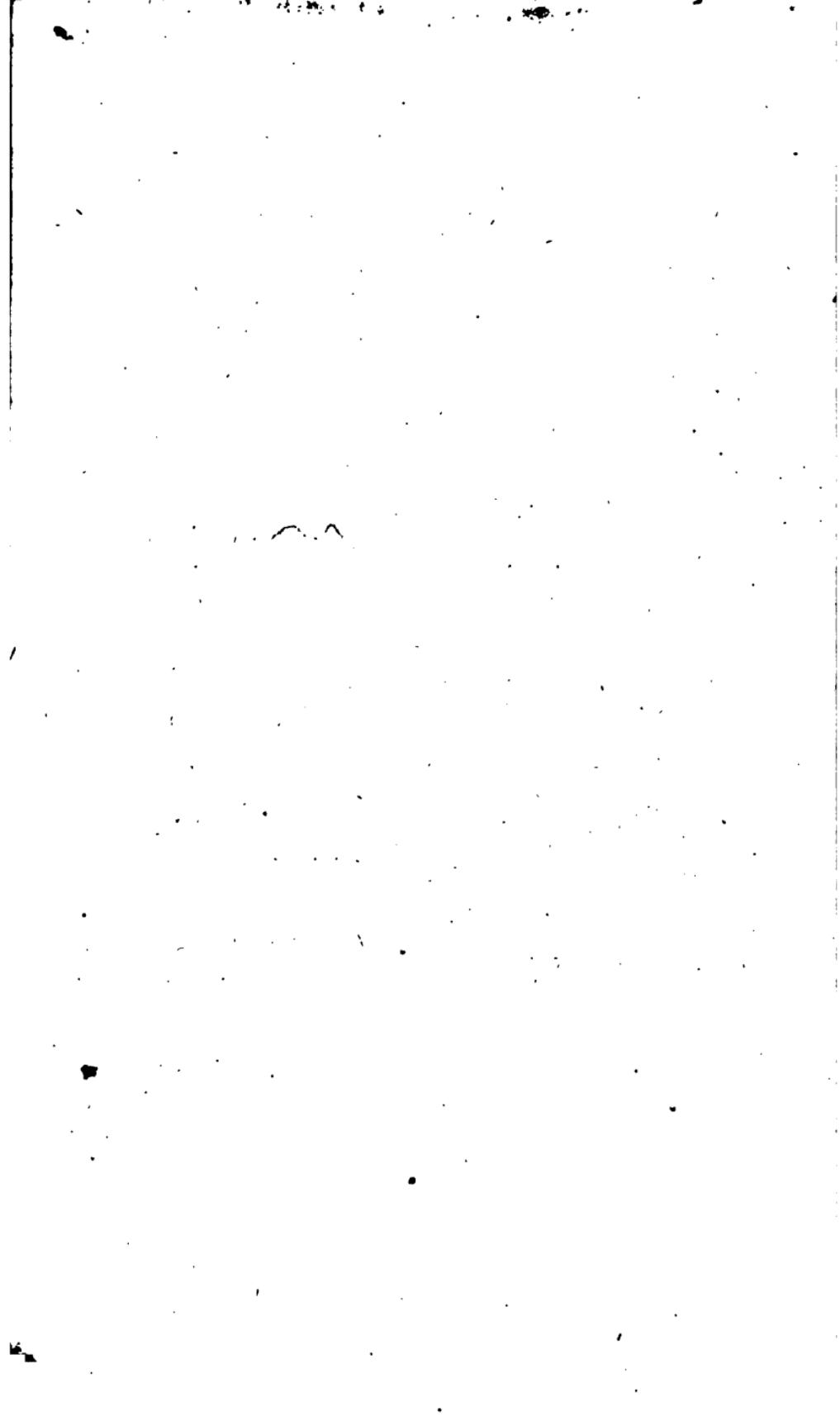
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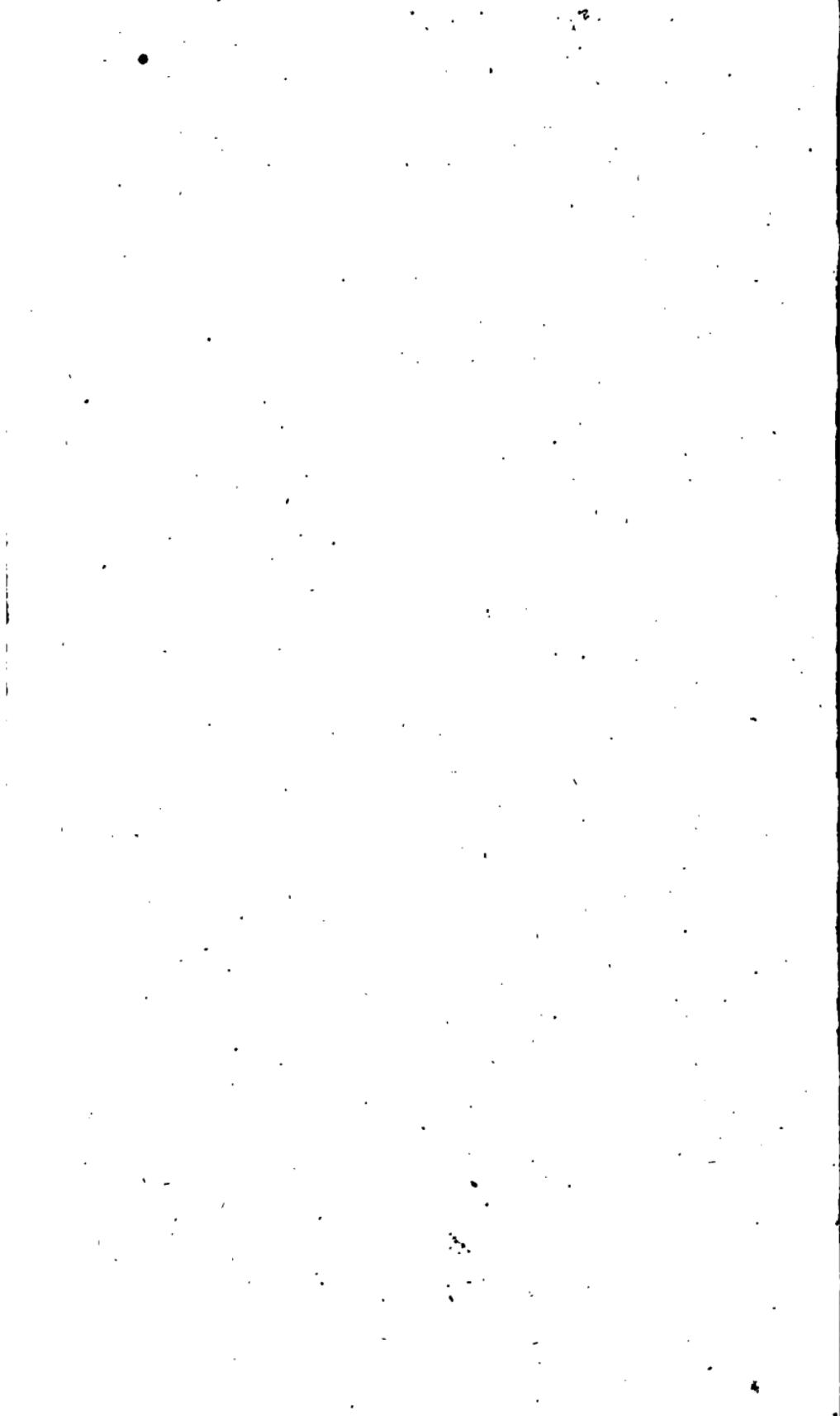
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ITINERARY  
OF  
JOHN LELAND  
THE  
ANTIQUARY.

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VOL. THE SECOND.

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To which is prefix'd  
**M<sup>r</sup>. LELAND's *Neniae* upon the Death of  
Sir THOMAS WYATT:**

And at the End are annex'd  
(1.) An Account of several Antiquities in and  
about the University of OXFORD. (2.) A *Latin*  
Oration spoke before King HENRY VII. at  
*Cambridge*. (3.) Dr. PLOT's Account of an in-  
tended Journey through *England* and *Wales*.

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**O X F O R D,**  
Printed at the THEATER for the Publisher.  
MDCCXI.

E X

*JOANNIS PARKHURSTI*

*Ludicris sive Epigrammatibus Juvenilibus,*

*L O N D I N I anno MDLXXIII. editis, pag. 28.*

Nostra habet insignes, *Lelande, Britannia vates,*  
Te magis insignem non habet illa tamen.  
Id bene testantur præclara Poëmata nuper  
Edita, quæ potuit compōsuisse *Maro.*  
Perge ut cœpisti, cœptum nec desere cursum,  
Et patriam scriptis conditorato tuis.



# THE P R E F A C E.

**T**HE Approbation the First Volume of Mr. Leland's Itinerary hath met with from several Excellent Persons of great Candour, Learning and Judgment buth encouraged me to publish a Second Volume: and I will take care to communicate the remaining Parts to the Publick with all convenient Expedition.

I must not neglect this opportunity to return my hearty thanks and acknowledgements to Mr. HENRY PRESCOTT, Register of Chester, an ingenious, curious and learned Collector of Antiquities; who as soon as the boord of my Design was pleas'd to express a more than ordinary concern for it, by endeavouring to procure for my use a Copy of five Volumes of the Itinerary written by the Hand of that eminent Antiquary Mr. John Stow, who died A. D. MDCV. in the 80th Year of his Age\*. Mr. PRESCOT found these Volumes in the Hands of ROBERT DAVIES of Llannerch in the County of Denbigh Esq; who, upon Mr. PRESCOT's Sollicitation, was inclin'd to lend them to me; and we have no reason to doubt but he would have really done it, had he not been prevented by Death, which happen'd soon after, to the no small Loss of those that study our British Antiquities, in which he was very well skill'd, and was always ready to assist and encourage those that apply themselves to these Studies, as may partly appear from the many Favours he conferr'd upon my late learned Friend Mr. EDWARD L HUYD, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who died on Thursday the 30th of June MDCCIX. (a little before one a Clock in the Morning) within a few Months after he had been generously elected to a profitable Post by the University of OXFORD. After Mr. DAVIES's Death, his Library fell into the Hands of his Son, an ingeni-

\* See the Folio Edition of his Survey of London pag. 152. b. and the best Edition of his Annals pag. 811. b. † See the Preface to the First Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*.

ous, worthy young Gentleman, who as he is of the same communicative and generous Disposition with his Father, so there is good reason to hope that he will oblige me with the use of Mr. Stow's Transcript. If he shall please to grant such a Favour to one that is utterly a Stranger to him, and by that means deserve well of the Publick; as I shall look upon it as a remarkable Instance of his Generosity, so I shall take all possible care to give a faithful Account of it's Contents, and I will endeavour to make what Improvements I can by the Help of it.

To this Second Volume I have annex'd (1) An Account of several Antiquities in and about the University of OXFORD. I could have made it much fuller and larger, had not I been sensible that this would have swell'd the Volume beyond it's due Proportion. Yet I thought once to have made some Observations concerning the first Original of Printing in OXFORD; but that would have been in some degree to have broke in upon the Province of another Person, who has for above twenty Years been making Collections in order to write a compleat History of the Original and Progress of Printing. The Materials he has procur'd are very curious, and shew that the Collector has employ'd his time to good purpose. Whenever they are Methodiz'd and judiciously reduc'd into Order, they cannot fail of meeting with Success, and giving ample Satisfaction to all such as are desirous to be acquainted with the Mysteries of this Art in all it's Branches. (2) A Latin Oration spoke before King Henry VII. at Cambridge, by a Learned Prelate. I light upon it in the Archives of the BODLEIAN Library. 'Tis written on Vellam in a very neat Hand, and I guess that 'tis the Copy which was presented to the King. Neither the Author's Name, nor the time when 'twas deliver'd are express'd in the MS. It speaks of the Antiquity of Cambridge; and therefore I thought it not forreign to the present Design. (3) Dr. Plot's Account of a Journey which he intended to make through England and Wales for collecting Antiquities and other Curiosities. He was chiefly mov'd to this Attempt by the Example of Mr. Leland and Mr. Camden. His Propos'd about MSS. is highly commendable. 'Tis a general Complaint amongst the best Scholars that Travellers are slight in that particular. They seldom take notice of what is most valuable in Libraries, but content themselves with slender Accounts of Things that have been observ'd over and over. Montfaucon was sensible of this; and for that reason he took another Method, and has publish'd an exact Account of many of his Discoveries in his *Diarium Italicum* and his *Palæographia Graeca*. The like was done by Mabillon. Both these Authors may be fitly propos'd so such as design to make their Travels really useful to learned Readers.

As

## THE PREFACE.

V.

*As I was looking over Mr. Leland's printed Pieces in the Bodleian Library, amongst Mr. Selden's Books I met with his Nænize upon the Death of Sir Thomas Wyatt (which came out at London in MDXLII, in one sheet and an half in Quarto, and was the first thing he ever printed) corrected with Mr. Leland's own Hand. I was soon induc'd to reprint it with these Corrections, and I cannot find a proper Place for it than this Second Volume. I have therefore here prefix'd it, together with an Account of Sir Thomas Wyatt's life taken from Mr. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.*

*Edm. Hall  
Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> MDCCX.*

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The

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The Life of  
S. THOMAS WYATT  
out of  
ATHENÆ OXON.  
Vol. I. col. 49.

**T**HOMAS WYATT, the Delight of the Muses and Mankind, Son of *Henry Wyatt* of *Allington-Castle* in *Kent* Knight and Banneret, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Skinner* of *Surrey*, was born of an ancient and gentle Family in the said County of *Kent*, sent to *Cambridge* to be initiated in *Academical Learning*, transplanted thence to *Oxon*, purposely to advance himself in knowledge by the hearing of the Cardinal's Lectures, then lately settl'd there; but whether he took a Degree with us, or at *Cambridge*, I find not as yet. Afterwards he being sent to Travel, he return'd an accomplish'd Gentleman, and was esteem'd by all those that knew him to be a Person adorn'd with the Endowments as well of Body and Mind, as of Fortune. By the daily and unwearied Practice of the two former, while he was in his Travels, and after his Return, he became not only well skill'd in Military Matters, but also in several Arts and Tongues: and as esteem'd strong and valiant in Body, so powerful in Mind and Counsel. At length he with *Henry Howard* or *Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, (who also had travell'd into *Italy*, and there tasted the sweet and stately Measures and Style of the *Italian Poësie*) being esteem'd to be the first Refiners of the *English Tongue*, *Wyatt* was introduc'd into the Court, was belov'd of King *Henry VIII.* who honour'd him with the Degree of Knighthood, and sent him in several Embassies beyond the Seas, which he very prudently perform'd with great Trust to the Honour of his Master. But that which is here to be in a special manner marked, was his admirable skill in Poëtry, which in his first Years of reason he express'd in several amorous Songs and Poëms: with which, as also his witty Jests, the King himself being in an high

high manner delighted, they were so much admir'd by the Men of that, and the next Age, (tho' I presume they are now lost) that some have not stuck to report, that as *Menecrates*, *Ovid*, *Tibullus*, &c. have been among the *Latinis* most famous for Elegy; so Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, *Henry Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, Sir *Francis Brian* of the Privy-Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* (and a Traveller in MDXXVIII.) Sir *Philip Sydney*, *George Gascoigne* Esq; &c. have among the *English* been most passionate to bemoan the Perplexities of Love. For his Translation also of *David's Psalms* into *English* Meeter, and other of his Poetry, *Leland* the Antiquarian Poet\* forbears not to compare him to *Dent* and *Petrarch* thus:

*Bella fuisse merita* &c. translated by another Hand as followeth:

*Let Florence fair ber Dantes justly boast,  
And Royal Rome ber Petrarch's numbered Feet;  
In English Wyatt both of them doth boast,  
In whom all grateful Eloquence doth meet.*

In his younger Years as I have told you before, he compos'd Several Songs and Poems. —— Many of which are in the *Songs and Sonnets* of *Hen. Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, Son of that victorious Prince, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Father of that learned *Howard* (sometimes his most lively Image) *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*. Which incomparable Earl of *Surrey* (who intirely lov'd our Author Sir *Thomas Wyatt*) hath, among other things, translated *Virgil's Aeneids*; the first and second Book whereof he hath admirably rendred line for line. Sir *Tb. Wyatt* also in his elder Years translated into *English* Meeter, (1) *The penitential Psalms*, in one Book. (2) *The whole Psalter* of *David*: in praise of which last, is an *Encomium* in the *Songs* & *Sonnets* of the Earl of *Surrey* before-mention'd. At length our Author *Wyatt* being sent by the King towards *Falmouth* in *Cornwall*, to conduct *Montmorentus* arm'd a *Couriers* thence to *London*, (for he came from *Spain* in an Embassie) did, by endeavouring and labouring to please the King, rather than to consult his own Health, make more Hast than good Speed. For by too much riding (which was not necessarily requir'd) in a very hot

\* In *Nanis in mort. Tho. Viati* edit. *Lond.* MDXLII. p. 4. Vide etiam in *Encomiosis suis illustr. virorum, &c.* p. 47. † Printed at *Lond.* in *octavo* an. MDLXV. and MDLXXXVII. *W.* The second Impression was full of gross Faults. I have seen a Copy of it amongst Mr. *Selden's Books* (8vo. H. 43. Art.) corrected throughout with a Pen, to the great help and ease of the Reader. *H.* ‡ Printed at *Lond.* MDLXXXVII. fol. 16.

Season, he fell into a violent Feaver. Whereupon putting in at a Mercate Town call'd *Shirebourn* in *Dorset-shire*, was within few days after cut off from among the living in the 38<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age to the great Reluctancy of the King, Kingdom, his Friends, and all that knew the great Worth and Virtues of the Person. He was buried in the great Church there, in Summer time, in Fifteen Hundred forty and one, and the next Year was a little Book of Verses publish'd on his Death by his great Admirer *John Leland*, entit. *Nanies*. Before the first Page of which is Sir *Thomas*'s Face, with a long curl'd Beard (like to a Man of 80. Years of Age) printed from a Wooden \*Cut, ingrav'd from his Face, which was painted by a Dutch-Man commonly call'd *Hans Holben*. At the same time was an *Epitaph* made on him by the † Earl of *Surrey*, as it seems, another also by Sir *Tho.* ‡ *Chaloner* in long and short Verses, and a third, which was a large one in Prose, by his intire Friend Sir *John Mason* (Chancellor of this University MDLIII.) a Copy of which I have seen, and in some things do follow it in my aforesaid Discourse. This Sir *Tho. Wyatt* left behind him a Son of both his Names, begotten on the Body of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Brook* Lord *Cobham*, who being a Commotioner in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, lost his Head, and left Issue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of *William Hawte of Bourn* Knight, a Son named *George Wyatt* of *Boxley* in *Kent* Esq; restor'd 13. *Elizab.* I find another *Thomas Wyatt* to have been a Student in *Cambridge* MDLXXXVII, in which Year he had a Copy of Verses put into *Academie Cantabrigiensis lacrymae, tumulo D. Philippi Sydneii sacrate*. Publish'd by *Alexander Nevill*.

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\* This Picture I have caus'd to be done exactly in Copper in this Edition. H. † In the said *Songs and Sonnets* fol. 84. ‡ In lib. suo cui tit. est, *De illustrium quorundam encomiis, cum Epigram. & Epitaphiis nonnullis.* Lond. MDLXXIX. qu. p. 358. W. There is another Epitaph upon him made by *John Parkhurst* Bp. of *Norwich*, and printed an. MDLXXIII. in pag. 25. of *Parkhurst's Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*. H.

NAENIAE  
IN MORTEM  
THOMÆ VIATI  
EQUITIS INCOMPARABILIS.

*JOANNE LELANDO*  
ANTIQUARIO  
AUCTORE.

LONDINII  
ANNO M. D. XLII.

IN EFFIGIEM  
THOMÆ VIATI.

Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte  
Effigiem expressit graphicè: sed nullus Apelles  
Exprimet ingenium felix animumque Viatì.

T.



V.

Impensis Editoris.

*MBurg. sculp.*

Aetas Viatì.

Syderei peteret quum coeli regna Viatus  
Tempora lustrorum non dum compleverat octo.

70AN-

## JOANNIS LELANDI ANTIQVARII

Pag. 1.

Carmen ad

HENRICUM HOUARDUM

Regnorum comitem,

Juvenem tum nobiliss. tum doctissimum.

**A**CCIPE Regnorum comes illustrissime carmen,  
 Quo mea Musa tuum laudavit moesta Viatum  
 Non exspectato sublatum funere terris.  
 Nominis ille tui dum vixit magnus amator.

\* Non modo tu vivum coluisti candidus illum,  
 Verum etiam vita defunctum carmine tali  
 Collaudasti, quale siuum Chaucer usit  
 Dulce decus lingue vel juste agnosceret esse.  
 Perge Houarde precor virtute referre Viatum,  
 Dic erisque tue clarissima gloria stirpis.

† Clarus fons.

Cæfaris orator Maurentius ostia Falce  
 Fluminis intravit vela secunda ferens.  
 Est data ducendi legatum cura Viatu,  
 Hispanis nullus notior Angius erat.  
 Urbs antiqua tenet regum monumenta duorum  
 Clarus fons, sedes pontificumque fuit.  
 Hic per dispositos properantem currere mannos  
 Invasit Thomam pestis, & atra febris.  
 Nobilis Horæus morienti lumina clausit,  
 Quem Durotrigum gens colit, ornat, amat.  
 Aeternum peperit Clarus fons morte Viatu  
 Nomen, & illusris fit magis inde locus.

Pag. 2.

\* Sic in exemplari nostro Seldeniano calamo suo correxit ipse Lelandus.  
 Antea, Num modo non vivum coluisti &c. † Shireburne scribitur in margine  
 exemplaris quo usus sum.

## Officium pietatis.

Sint moestas Charites, lubentiaeque,  
Et tristes fileant sales, leporeisque :  
Exstinctus jaceat en Viatu ille,  
Ille, inquam, decus unicum Britannarum  
Gentis, cuius ab ore profuebant  
Musarum numeri rotundiora.  
Vos cygni pia turba concinenter  
Sublimem medio locate celo  
Vestrum pro meritis suis poëtam,  
Et famam date candidi perennem.

## Coniunctio animorum.

Me tibi conjunxit comitem gratissima Granta,  
Granta Camoenarum gloria, fama, decus.  
Dividet illa animos mors ingratissima nostros?  
Non faciet: longum chare Viate vale.

## Comparatio.

Qualis erat clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax:  
Qualis & in bello Troicus Hector erat:  
Qualis erat curru celeri convectus Achilles:  
Nostra quidem talis palma Viatu eques.

## Immortalis Viatu.

Ante suos Titan radios ostendere mundo  
Definet, & nitidas Cynthia pulchra faces:  
Definet ante novos flores producere tellus  
Quam pereat nomen, claræ Viate, futurum.

## Delectus amicorum.

Candido amicorum numerum dedit aula Viatu;  
Sed tres præstipue feliciter amicos amicos.  
Excoluit largi Poynings nobilitate peccus.  
Ingenio Blagi delectabatur acuto.  
Doctrinæ titulo gratus Mafonius albo.  
Hi nunc defunctum lacrimasum flumine lagena,  
Tergemina, charum resonante voce Viatu.

## Apotheosis.

Inter cogicolas nuper certamen obortum:  
Diffidii vero causa Viatu erat.  
Mars ait est noster juvenum fortissimus ille:  
Phœbus at ingens flos ait ille meus.  
Mercurius virga item dissolvit, & alitis  
Intulit exutum corpore syderibus,

Communis

## Communis dolor.

Tristi carmine passerem Casullus  
 Extinctum queritur parum pudicos.  
 Deflet Stella suz vices Columbae  
 Vates molliculus, tener, cinclus.  
 At nos qui colimus feveriam,  
 Et Musas sequimur sacraeores,  
 Lumen judicij boni Viatum  
 Abreptum querimur dolore justo.

Pag. 4

## Anglus par Italis.

Bella suum merito jactet Florentia Dantem :  
 Regia Petrarchae carmina Roma probet.  
 His non inferior patrio ferrone Viatus,  
 Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit.

## Geminus turturis.

Aëria turtur geminus tunc fudit ab ulmo,  
 E medio raperent quum tristia fata Viatum.

## Mors victrix.

Tu bellatorum vicisti tela, Viate :  
 Nulla manus mortis vincere tela potest.

## Unicus phoenix.

Una dies geminos phoenices non dedit orbi.  
 Mors erit unius, vita sed alterius.  
 Rara avis in terris confectus morte Viatus,  
 Houardum heredem scripserat ante suum.

## Vita post cineres.

Dicere nemo potest recte perisse Viatum,  
 Ingenii cuius tot raccomenta vigent.

## Querela Philomela.

Pag. 5

Tempore non solito cecinit Philomela canora,  
 Virtutis cadereret quum prisa corea Viatus.  
 Cantrix cantorem merito lugebat ademptum.  
 Officii memor adsumit nemus orane cantenti.

## Mons acutus.

Logueri burgus, quem nomine Monis acuti  
 Actas nostra vocat, dominum, gratumque patronum  
 Sollicitis votis optabat habere Viatum.  
 Unde suas coepit paulatim expandere cristas.

AC

Ait animis nunc spe sublata concidit omni,  
Ingentem totis tectis patiturque ruinam.  
Hinc Murotriges crudelia sita vocare  
Non cessant, subito quae subtraxere Viatum.

Cantii desiderium.

Exstinctum \* lugeto tunc generosa Viatum  
Cantia; quo vivo lumine major eras.

Vaga fluvius.

Nuper clara Vagae facies: nunc fuscula nympha  
Est luteis turbata vadis, dominumque Viatum  
Sublatum queritur falebroso murmure tristis.  
Quid quod & infelix lachrimis indulget obortis,  
Verberat & curvas violento gurgite ripas?

Alaunodunum.

Pag. 6. Magnanimus dum vixit Alaunia castra Viatus  
In pretio stabant: sed nunc tuto remoto  
Deposant animos, & culmina celsa reclinant.

Clades eloquentiae.

Eloquii flumen, lumen, fulmenque Viatus  
Concidit, argutum nunc filet omne melos.

Lima Viati.

Anglica lingua fuit rudis & sine nomine rhythmus:  
Nunc limam agnoscit, docte Viate, tuam.

Nobilitas debet Viato.

Nobilitas didicit te praeceptore Britanna  
Carmina per varios scribere posse modos.

Viatus psaltes.

Transtulit in nostram Davidis carmina linguam,  
Et numeros magna reddidit [ + arte ] pares.  
Non morietur opus tersum, spectabile, facrum:  
Clarius hac fama parte Viatus erit.

Elementorum luctus.

Non facit officium solitum vis ignea coeli:  
Irrigas aer solvit in lachrimas.  
Turbine ventorum montes confurgit in altos  
Pontus: terra macram trititiamque refert.  
Caussa quidem justa est, sensere elementa Viatum.  
Delicias orbis deperire meras.

\* Sic calamo correcit Lelandus. Antea perlige tunc. + Vox inclusa supra lin. calamo scribitur in Exemplari nostro Seldeniano.

## Calculus Cæfaris.

Pag. 7.

Carolus eximias vires laudare Viatu  
Cæfar, & eloquium est solitus laudare Viatu.  
Ingenuos mores Cæfar laudare Viatu,  
Ingeniumque probum solitus laudare Viatu.  
Cæfaris unius multorum calculus instar.

## Protopographia.

Si quis in hac nostra non vidi gente Viatum,  
Haec legat, atque viri formam sibi colligat omnem.  
Corpore procerum fixit natura Viatum,  
Eius & invictis nervos dedit illa lacertia.  
Addidit hinc faciem, qua non formosior altra.  
Læta serenatæ subfixit lumina fronti,  
Lumina fulgentiæ radiis imitantia stellas.  
Cæfariem juveni subflavam contulit: inde  
Defluxit sensim crinis, calvumque reliquit.  
Sylva sed excrevit promissa densula barbae.  
Quisquis erit posthac syncerus cultor honesti  
Laudibus emeritis felicem tollat ad astra  
Nobile solertis naturæ plasma Viatum.

## Viatus aquila.

Summa petit magni Jovis ales & ardua tentat.  
Talis naturæ dote Viatus erat.

## Viatus ornamentum patriæ.

Pag. 8.

Cedrinæ decori sunt celsis montibus umbræ,  
Malaque sollicite paradiiso punica culto.  
Sunt teretes decori focundis vitibus uvæ;  
Purpureæque rose, violæque nitentibus hortis.  
Ingenuis decori cunctis patriæque Viatus  
Vivus erat, patriæ mortuus ille decus.

## Corona Viatu.

Castalii fontis quum margine forte federent  
Ex hedera Musæ nuper texere corollam,  
Auro pingentes solito de more corymbos.  
Circulus & postquam justum coiisset in orbem  
Quæstio Cyrrheas est inter oborta sorores,  
Festa poëtarum quis tandem præmia ferret?  
Virginei que prima chori sic ora resolvit  
Calliope, docto sunt munera digna Viato  
Dixerat, & placuit reliquis sententia Nymphis.

\* Atropos

\* Atropos has illi laudes invidit acerba,  
In festaque manu vitalia stamna rupit.  
Confectum Musæ crudeli vulnera styptam  
Elunere suum lacrimis, geminique dedere  
Talia dicentes: potuit mors tollere corpus,  
Vivet at ingenium nostri sine fine Viat.

## Nobilitas animi.

¶. 9. Intumuit nunquam fortunæ dotibus amplis.  
Nec se felicem duxit splendore Viatus  
Aulæ, nec strepitu serum, proceruus favore.  
Rectius ille animum fudit cordatus svebat  
Exornare bonis, cœloque reponere coram.  
Nobilitas haec est animi versissima magni.  
Est hic thesaurus longe pretiosior auro  
Nomine quo mundo distractus in sechere vivit.  
Quid juvat immenso nunc indulgere dolori,  
Aut desiderio rapti languere Viat?  
Curemus potius fuditis imitariet illum  
Sanctis, inque viros fortis evadere. Tandem  
Sic nos efficiet quoque gloria vera Viatos.

## Annulus Viat.

Annulus in dito solitus radiare Viat  
Fabre factus erat, geminique superbas achatæ;  
Cæsaris effigies in qua verissima fuit  
Sculpta, occludendis signum spectabile chartis.  
Cæsaris ad summam virtutem calcar imago  
Ingenitas auxit vires animosque Viat.

## Epitaphium.

Urna tenet cineres tet magni parva Viat,  
Fama per immensas sed volat alta + plegas.

## L O N D I N I

## Ad signum ænei Serpentis.

\* Ita calamo cortens Lelandus. Aenea. + Anger. Ad calcem extemporis  
nostri Seldeniani hanc notam poluit Waller: quidam (vir doctus, n. fitter)  
ad quem anno MDLXXIV. pertinuerit libellus: Mr. Bampfylde of New  
nells Inn Gentlemen made in Egypt upon the Death  
of Garter Bumpfylde, &c.

# *<sup>a</sup> LELAND'S ITINERARY.*

## *VOL. II.*

*☞ The Number of Folios answering the Original  
is put in the Margin.*

*In a spare Leaf at the beginning is this Memorandum, viz.*

*b John Samme, Abbate of Shirkburne in Dorsetshire, did  
build the Este Parte of Shirkburne Chirch at Shirkburne, and Pe-  
ter Rameffus Abbate there buildid the West Part of the same  
Chirch not very many Yeres syng.*

*The Prior of Shirkburne lyng yn the Toun can bring me  
to the old Librarie yn Shirkburne c.*

*Quinta die Maii Anno D. 1542.*

*Fol. 1.*

**F**ROM London to New Brentford 8. miles. There  
is a Bridge apon Brent Ryveret of 3. Arches, and  
an Hospital buildid with Brike on the farther ende  
of it.

From Brentford to Hunderslone 2. Miles. There  
was in the West Ende of the Toun an House of Freres of  
the Ordre of the <sup>d</sup> Tile of the Trinite."

There rennith a Lande Water thorough the Hethe of Hunderslone  
as a Drene to the hole Hethe, that is of a great Cum-  
pace, and I passid by a Bridge of Tymbre over it.

From Hunderslone to Langeforde a v. Miles.

A litle beyond this Village is a Bridge of Tymbre at the  
which the Mille Water of Langeforde breking out above yn  
the Medowes doth mete with one of the 2. greate principale  
Armes that brekith out of Colne brooke.

*a No Title in the Original. b In the Margin are these words added  
since-by Mr. Leland: This is false. c Both these Paragraphs are omitted in Mr.  
Burton's Transcript. d Lege, Title.*

*Columnus flu.  
Colubraria,  
corrupce  
Celebrity.*

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

This Arme, as one told me, brekith out of *Cole* or ever it cum by the Ende of *Uxbridge*, and metith not very far beneth *Langford* Bridge with the principal streme of *Cole*.

A litle beyond *Langford* Bridge is a Bridge of Wood, under the which the principal streme of *Cole* Ryver renith, and thenis more then a Mile goith into *Tamise* by *Stanes* Chirch a litle above *Stanes* Bridg upon the *Tamise*.

From this Bridge to *Colebrok* Bridge of Tymbre about a Mile.

Al the Ground from a Mile or more a this side *Langford* to *Colebrok* Bridge is al low Pasture Ground, and at Rages of Rayne by Rysing of the Ryver much overflowen.

Under *Colebrooke* Bridge of Tymbre renith the secund of the 2. principale Armes of *Cole* Ryver, and this to my Estimation is the lesser of the 2. It brekith owt of the principale Streme a 2. Miles above *Colebroke* Toun yn a Mooreisch Grounde about a Mile lower then *Uxbridge* Toun.

*Subridge 3. miles from Colebrook Toun.*

This Arme renith by it self about a Mile and a half beneth *Colebrook* Toun into the *Tamise* a litle above *Amerswiche*, wher was a Priory of Nunnies.

*Colebrook* Toun is a 2. Miles from *Stanes*.

The Toune of *Colebrok* is set on eche side of the Ryver of *Cole*, but the far greater Part of it is on the West side of the Ryver: and there is a Chapelle of Brike made of late Dayes. The Parochē Chirch is a Mile of.

Fol. 2. From *Cole brooke* to a Place wher I passid over *Burne* Ryveret a 4. or 5. Miles.

This Water risith out of a Morisch Spring on the litle Hond as I rode from *Stok* wher the Erle of *Hunstenden* lyith: and, as I geffe, goith by *Burnebam* and about *Eiton* College toward the *Tamise*.

A 2. or 3. Miles beyond the Passage over *Burne* I cam to *Maidenbed* Bridge of Tymbre apon the *Tamise*.

A litle above the Bridge *ripe citoriori* *Tamise* I saw a clifffy Ground as hanging over the *Tamise* and sum Busschis groinge on it. I conjectid that ther had beene sum site of an auncient Building.

*Fratisca Sylva, Angl. Fritche.*

There is great Warfeage of Timbre and fier Wood on the West Ende of the Bridge, and this Wood cummith out of *Barksbir*, and the great Woddis of the Forest of *Wimdelesfore*, and the greate Fritche.

Heere mark that as much Grounde as lyith bytwixt the

Arme of *Cobee*, that goith thoroug *Cobroke* Toun, and the Bridge of *Maidenbed* is yn *Bukkinghamshire*. beyond is *Barkshire*.

The Toun of *Maidenbed* stondith a praty distance from the *Maidenbed* ved antiquo nomine South-Alington. side, and is meately welle buildid.

The South side of the Toune is yn the Paroche of *Bray*.

The North side is in the Paroch of <sup>a</sup>

From *Maidenbedde* Toun a 2. Miles by narow woody Way to the Frithe. And so thorough the Frithe 3. Miles and more.

Then to <sup>b</sup> a praty Tounlet a 2. Miles.

At the West Ende of this Tounlet rennith *Leaden* a praty Ryver, and so brekith out in Armes that therby I passid over 4. Bridgis.

Thens a Mile and an half to *Sunning*, an uplandisch Toune, but sette on a fair and commodius Grounde. The *Tamise* rennith under it in a plesant Vale.

I markid no very great Antiquite in the Chirch. it is improprie onto the Decanerie of *Saresbyri*.

In the Presbyteri is one *Fittou* an Esquier buried.

In the South Isle be 2. or 3. *Veneresses* buried, Kinswomen <sup>c</sup> to Bishop of *Saresbyri*.

In the North Isle be 2. of the

There is an old Chapelle at the Est End of the Chirch of S. *Serik*, whither of late tyme resortid in Pilgrimage many folkes for the Disease of Madnes.

Fol. 3.

The Bishop of *Saresbyri* hath had at *Sunning* afore the Conquest an auncient Maner Place, and d hath be Lordes there. And yet remainith a fair olde House there of Stone even by the *Tamise* Ripe, longging to the Bishop of *Saresbyri*: and therby is a fair Parke.

This Place is in *Barkebir* 3. Miles above *Henley*.

From *Sunning* to *Reading* 2. Miles.

There is a Park cumming into *Reading* Toun longging to the late Monasterie there.

There is no maner of token that ever the Toun of *Reading* was waullid. yet is it a very auncient Toun, and at this Tyme the best Toun of al *Barkshire*. There was a Castelle in the *Saxons* Tyme in this Towne: and the name of *Castelle-Street* yet remaynithe, lying from Est to West to passe to *Newbyrs*: But I could not perceive or clerely lerne wher it stooode. But by al lykelihod at the West-Ende of the *Castelle-Street*: and, as sum think, about the Place of Execution.

<sup>a</sup> Sic in Autographo & in Exscripto Burtoniano. <sup>b</sup> Adde Cookham. <sup>c</sup> Supple Twiford. <sup>d</sup> To the Bishop B. <sup>e</sup> Desf bath in B.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

It is very likely that a peace of the Abbey was buildid of the Ruines of it.

Peraventure it stooode wher thabbay was.

S. *Edwards* the Martyr's Mother-yn-Law for Penaunce buildid, as I have redde, a Monasterie of Nunnnes yn *Reading*.

There is a constant fame that this Nunnery was wher S. *Maryes* a Paroche Chirch is now yn *Reading*.

King *Henry* the first making an Abbay at *Reading* of Blak Monkes suppreffid this House, as I hard, giving the Landes thereof to his Abbay. But for more certente know whither the old Nunnery stooode not yn the Place wher the abbay of *Reading* standith?

And whither S. *Maries* were not of a newer Foundation?

On the Northside of the *Castelle-Streat* was a late a fair House of Gray Frexes.

In the Toune be 3. Paroche Chirchis. S. *Giles* a this fide *Kenet* Ryver: Saintc *Maries*, and S. *Laurence* beyond *Kenet*.

S. *Maries* is as the Principal Paroche of the Toune for Auncientnes: and standith in the Hart of it.

S. *Laurence* standith by West hard by cumming yn at the principal Gate of thabbay.

West North West of S. *Laurence* Chirch was an Almose House of Poore Sisters by al lykelihood of the Foundation of sum Abbate of *Reading*; and remaynid ontyl such tyme \*one *Thorne* Abbate of *Reading* suppreffid it in King *Henry* the viij. Dayes, and gave the Landes of it onto the Use of the Almoner of his Abbay. But *Henry* the viij. cumming to *Reading*, and asking what old House that was: thabbate told hym, and then the King wyllid hym to convert the House self and the Landes *in pios usus*. Wherapon thabbate definid that it might be made a Grammar-Schole, and so it was.

One *Wylliam Dene*, a riche man and servant in thabbay of *Reading*, gave 200. Markes in Mony toward the avaunce-ment of this Schole: as it apperith by the Epitaphie on his Grave in the Abbay Chirch of *Reading*.

The Ryver of *Kenet* cummith thorough the Midle of *Reading* Toune, but devidid principally into 2. Partes, wheroft the principal stremme cummith thorough a great wood Bridge in the South side of the Toune.

The Arme that breketh out of *Kenet* is caullid com-munely about the Quarters of the Toune *the belowid Brooke*, and brekith out of the principal stremme of *Kenet* up above the Toune by West South West abouthe the *Bere*, wher thabbat of *Reading* had a fair Manor Place of *Bryke*, and so

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cumming doun by Medowes ynto *Reading* Toune pasith thorough a Peace of thabbay clensing the Filth of it. and a little lower joinith againe with the great streme: and a little lower *Kene* hole streme goith into *Tamise* Ryver. So that *Tamise* River cummith within half a Mile by Eft North Eft of *Reading*. In the Vale of the Toune of *Reading*, wher the 2. Armes of *Kene* renne nere together, I markid diverse Armelettes breking out of the 2. Streames and making Mediarnes, over the which be dyverse Bridges of Wood. And these Waters be very commodius for diers, welle occupied there: for the Toune chiefly stondith by clothyng.

Fol. 5.

From *Reading* to *Causebam*, shortly caullid *Caybam*, aboute half a Mile, wher is a great mayne Bridge of Tymbre over the *Tamise*, wher I markid that it restid most apon fundation of Tymbre, and yn sum Places of Stone.

Toward the North End of this Bridge stondith a fair old Chapelle of Stone on the right Hond, pilid in the Fundation for the Rage of the Streme of the *Tamise*.

Ther is no Bridge on the *Tamise* upward betwixt this and *Welingford*, distant about a 10. Miles of. And byneth this *Caybam* Bridge to *Henley* five Miles, and a half lower is first *Sumning* Bridge of Tymbre, and *Great-Marlow*-Bridge.

*Bifbam* Priorie in *Berkshir* on the *Tamise* a 3. Miles above *Maidenbed*.

*Henley* apon the *Tamise* a Celle to *Westminster* a Mile above *Bifbam*.

*Little-Marlow*, wher the Priorie of Nunnes was, a 2. Miles above *Maidenbed*, stonding in *Bukinghamshir*.

*Great-Marlow*, wher the Bridge of Timbre is over the *Tamise*, a Mile above it.

*Medmenbam*, a Celle to *Woburn* in *Bedfordshir*, a Mile above *Bifbam* as the *Tamise* \* goith in *Bukinghamshir*.

Beyond *Caybam* Bridge is *Caybam* Villag in *Oxfordshir*.

Thens I rode a v. Miles or more al by great Wooddes.

And thens by *Chaumpaine* Hilly Ground a 4. Miles to *Ewelme*, an uplandisch Village.

*Ewelme* was the Iheritance of the *Chaucers*.

*Thomas Chaucer* the last Heire Male Owner of it is buried yn an high Marble Tumbe in a fair Chapelle in the Paroch Chirch of *Ewelme*, on the Southside of the Quier with this Epitaphie:

Fol. 6.

*Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dns iſtius Villa, & Patronus iſtius ecclſie: qui obiit 18. die Mensis Novembris anno D. 1434. Et Matildus uxor ejus, quae obiit 28. die Mensis Aprilis Anno D. 1436.*

\* Goeth into *Buckingham-shire*.

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Sum say, that this *Chaucer* was a Marchant Man, and about a 1000.l. Landes by the Yere, and that Wollesakkes be yn *Ewelme* in token of Marchaundise. And Menne say likewise, that he <sup>b</sup> mindid the Fundation of the Hospitale of *Ewelme*, and also the Hospitale by *Downton-Castelle*. But *William* Duke of *Southf.* did build them booth, eche pore Man ther having xiiij. d. by the Weeke.

*Alice*, Doughter and Heire to *Thomas Chaucer* and *Matilde*, tooke to Husband *William de la Pole* Duke of *Southfolk*: the which for Love of her and the Commodite of her Landes fell much to dwelle yn *Oxfordbir* and *Barkbir* wher his Wifes Landes lay.

This *William* translatid and encreasid the Manor Place of *Ewelme*.

I think that *Ewelme* tooke Name of a great Poole afore the Maner Place and Elmes grouing about it.

*Ewelme* Paroche Chirch a cumly and new Peace of Work stonding on an Hille was lately made by *William* Duke of *Southfolk* and *Alice* his Wife.

*William* was slayn, and *Alice* supervivid, and after was by-ried yn the Paroche Chirch of *Ewelme* on the South side of the High Altare in a riche Tumbe of Alabastre, with an Image in the Habite of a Woues crounid lying over it, and having this Epitaphie on it :

*Orate pro anima Serenissime Principissae Aliciae, Ducissae Suffolchiæ, bujus Ecclesiæ Patronæ, & prima fundatricis bjujus Elemosynarie. quæ obiit 20. die Mensis Maij, anno Di. 1475. litera Dominicali. A.*

The Pratic Hospital of poore Men is hard joynid to the West Ende of *Ewelme* Paroche Chirch: and much after the Building of the Vicars Houses at *Wimdefore* yn a Circle.

In the Midle of the Area of the Hospitale is a very fair Welle.

The Master or Provoost of the Almose Houfe hath ther a praty Lodging. every poore Man hath 14d. a Weke.

I redde these thinges folowing in a Table in *Ewelme* Chirch : *Pray for the Soules of John Duk of Southfolk, and Elizabeth his Wife. This John was Son and Heire to William and Alice.*

*c Leland.*

*John de la Pole* Duk of *Southfolk* had by *Elisabeth d John* Erle of *Lincoln*, *Edmund* after Duk of *Southfolk*, *Richard*, *William*: *c and*<sup>e</sup> *that was f at Scholar yn Gurnvile-Haul in Cambridge, and lyith buried at Baberham.*

*a Bought B. b Mended B. c This word, shewing that what follows is Mr. Leland's, is wanting in B. d Deed in Autographo: sed addidit Burtonus. e Deed B. f Late cum B. a Scholar,*

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The Maner Place of *Ewelme* is in the Valley of the Village: the Base Court of it is fair, and is buildid of Brike and Tymbre. The inner Part of the House is sette with in a fair Mote, and is buildid richely of Brike and Stone. The Haul of it is fair and hath great Barres of Iren overthuart it infide of Crosse Beanes. The Parler by is exceeding fair and lightsum: and so be al the Lodginges there.

The commune saying is that Duk *John* made about the Beginning of King *Henry* the viij. Tymes most of the goodly Buildinges withyn the Mote.

There is a right fair Parke by the Manor Place.

From *Ewelme* to *Haseley* 2 v. Miles by Chaumpaine Ground sumwhat plentiful of Corne, but most layid to Pasturage.

*Haseley* is thus devidid into *Grete-Haseley*, *Little Haseley*, *Lacheford* and *Ricote*.

*Great Haseley* was of auncient Tyme a Lordship longging by many Descoentes to the *Piperdes*, whose Maner Place was there wher now is the Ferme Place by the Chirch longging to *Windsor College*.

These *Piperdes* were men of fair Possessions, and the name of them as in the principal Maner florish'd onto *Edward* the Thirde dayes, about the which Tyme *Piperdes* Maner Place and the Patronage of the Benefice of *Haseley* was gyven to the College of *Windsore*.

The Armes of *Piperdes* apere yn the Est Window of the fair Chauncelle of *Haseley* Chirch.

*Little Haseley*, wher Master *Baretine* hath a right fair Maner Place, and marvelus fair Walkes *topiarii Operis*, and Orchardes, and Pooles, \* holdith, as I lernid, of the Maner of *Piperdes* by Knight service.

*Lacheford* about the Beginning of *Edward* the Thirdes Tyme was parte of the *Piperdes* Landes. Then it chauncid for a younger Sun of *Piperdes* of *Haseley* to do so valisuntly in Battell agayn the *Scottes* that he was made Knight: and having no Lande, bycause that his Elder Brother was Heire, desirid to have sum sinal Portion of Land; wherapon his Father gave hym *Lacheford* to hold by Knight Service of the Maner of *Piperdes* in *Great Haseley*.

The Stook of this Yong *Piperdes* Knight remaynid in *Lacheford* onto 80. Yeres ago: when the lat of these *Piperdes* left a Doughter and Heire, that was maried to one *Lentbank*, a Gentleman of *Herefordshire*, whose Sunne now dwellith in *Lacheford*.

*Ricote* longid to one *Fulco de Ricote*.

Fol. 8.

\* And houldeth 8.

After

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After it cam to one *Quatermaine*.

The House of the *Quatermaine* in *Oxfordshire* hath bee[n] famose and of right fair Possessions. Their chief House was at *Weston* by *Ricote*, wher Mr. *Clerk* now dwelth.

And *Skirburne* withyn a Mile of *Watlington* Chirch, wher is a strong Pile or Castle, longid to *Quatermaine*: sines a *Fowler*: and by Exchaunge now to *Chambralme* of *Oxfordshire*.

About King *Henry* the vi. Dayes dyvers Brethren dyed of the *Quatermaine* one after another, and by a great onlyke-lihod al the Landes descendid to one *Richard*, the Yongest of the Brethren, that was a Merchant of *London*, and after Custumer there.

This *Richard* had a seruaunt caullid *Thomas Fowler* his Clerk, a toward felaw that after was Chancelar of the Duchy of *Lancastre*.

Fol. 9. *Richard Quatermaine* bare great favor to this *Thomas*.

*Richard* was God-Father to *Thomas* sunne, and namid hym *Richard Quatermaine Fowler*.

*Richard Quatermaine* lay at *Ricote*: and causid *Thomas Fowler* to lay at *Weston*.

*Richard Quatermaine* made *Richard Thomas b Fowler* Sunne Heir of most Part of his Landes, bycause he had no Children.

*Richard Quatermaine* Godfather to *Richard Fowler* made a Right goodly large Chapelle of Ease hard without the Manor Place of *Ricote*, and foundid ther 2. Chauntry Prestes to sing perpetually for his Soule, endaing the Cantuaries with good Landes: and made a fair House for the Prestes therby.

This Fundation was begun in *Henry* the 6. Dayes: and endid yn *Edward* the 4. Tyme.

This *Richard* foundid also 2. Cantuarie in *Tame* Paroche Chirche a 2. Miles from *Ricote*, wher he in a Chapelle is buried andre a Marble Stone.

This *Richard* foundid ther also an Hospitale by *Tame* Chirche endowing it by Landes.

*Richard Fowler* Heir to *Quatermaine* was a very onthrift, and sold al his Landes leving his Childern ful sinall lyvings.

Syr *John Heron*, Treasurer of the Chambre to *Henry* the viij. and the viij. boute the Reversion of the Lordship of *Ricote*, and *Giles* his Sunne possellid it a while.

*Giles Heron* wife in wordes, but folisch yn deades; as Syr *Richard Fowler* was sold *Ricote* to *John Willyatt* now Knighthe.

Fol. 10. From *Haseley* to *Milton* Village half a Mile.  
At this Place, as I hard say, was many Yeres sines a

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9

Priorie of Monkes : a selle, as one told me, to *Abbingdon*.

The House of the Priorie was by likelihod wher the Farmer's House is now hard by the Chirch Yard. For ther appere Fundations of great Buildinges.

Sum say that *Monseir de Louches* House was wher the Farmer's House is.

In the Chirch of *Milton* is an Highe Tumbe of Fre Stone with the Image of a Knight and a Lady, with an Epitaphie in *Frenche*, declaring that *Richard de Louches* Chivalier and *Helene* his Wife ly buried there.

The Voice ther goith that *Louche* had the Priorie Land gyven hym.

*Louches* Landes cam to Heires Generales.

Of later Tymes *Dovers* had this Lordship of one . . . . . Syr *Regnald Bray* boute it of *Dovers*. The late Lord *Bray* sold it to *Dormer Mair of London*.

Ther is a prebend Land in *Milton* longging to *Lincoln*. The Bishop of *Lincoln* is Patron of the Chirch.

There joynith onto *Great-Milton*, *Little-Milton*, and there is a Chapelle of Ease dedicate to S. *James*.

From *Hesley* to *Chifilhampton* (vulgo *Chifilton*) by plaine Ground fruteful of Corne and Graffe, but baren of Wood as al that Angle of *Oxfordshire* is, 3. Miles.

Here is paſſid over 3. little Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of *Tame* Ryver, and then straite I rode over a great Bridge under the which the hole Streame of *Tame* rennith.

Ther were a 5. great Pillers of Stone, apon the which was layid a Timbre Bridge.

Thens to *Drayton* Village, longging a late to *Dorchesſe* Abbay.

Thens a Mile to *Dorchesſe*.

In the Toun of *Dorchesſe* I markid these notable Thinges.

The Abbay of Chanons, wher afore the Conquest was a Bishopes ſete.

*Remigius* translatiid it to *Lincoln*.

*Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln* erectid there an Abbay of Blak Chanons. Yet the Chirch berith the name of the Prebend Chirch.

There was buried, as it is ſaid, the Bodie of S. *Birne* Bishop there.

And there yet remainith the Image of Fre Stone that lay on the Tumbe of Bishop *Æſebrius*, as apperith by the Inſcription.

fol. 11.

There be buried in the Quier beside divers Abbates a Knight on the South ſide with an Image croſſe leggid, whos name is there oute of remembrance.

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There lyith at the feete of hym one *stoner* sumtyme a juge (as it apperith by his Habite) in the Raigne of K. E. 3.

There lyith a Knight on the North side of the Quier, whom the late Abbate tooke to be one of the *Severves*. the Image was of Alabastre. But after the Abbate told me that he had of late one say that there was one *Holcum* a Knight buried.

In the Body of the Chauncelle afore the Quier Doore lay a Gentilman caullid *Ways*.

There ly in <sup>b</sup> South Isle of the Quier 3. of the *Draitons*, Gentilmen, one hard by another, under plaine Marble Stones. Mr. *Barentine* hath part of these *Draitons* Landes.

There lyith at the Hed of thes *Draitons* one *Gilbert Se-grave* a Gentilman under a flat Marble.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch servid a late for the Paroche Chirch.

Syns the Suppreffion one <sup>a</sup> great riche Man, dwelling in the Toun of *Dorchesfref*, bought the Est part of the Chirch for 140. Poundes, and gave it to augment the Paroch Chirch.

The Toun of *Dorchesfref* was fore defacid by the *Danes*. Of old tyme it was much larger in Building then it is now. There was a Paroche Chirch a litle by South from the Abbay Chirch. And another Paroch Chirch more South above it. There was the 3. Paroch Chirch by South Weste.

In the Clofis and Feedles that lye Southly on the Toun that now standith be founide *Numismata Romanorum* of Gold, Silver, and Brasse.

The Bishop's Palace, as it faide ther, was at the Toune's End by North West, wher d it appere Fundations of old Buildinges: and there as yet be kepte the Courtes.

The Ryver of *Tame* cummith first by the Est Ende of the Toune: and then by the South side passing thoroug a very faire Bridge of Stone a litle wthout the Toune.

Cumming from *Wallingford* to *Dorchesfref* the Toune standith *ultra. ripa Tame*.

The Bridg is of a good length: and a great Stone Causay is made to cum welle onto it. There be 5. principale Arches in the Bridge, and in the Causay joining to the South Ende of it.

*Tame* and *Isle* metith aboute half a Mile Beneath *Dorchesfref* Brid in the Medowis.

From *Dorchesfref* to the Fery over the *Tamis* about a Mile. Here the hither Ripe by North is low and Medow Ground.

The South Ripe ys high al alonge like the long bak of an Hille.

From the Fery to *Walingford* a Mile by meruelus fair Champain and fruteful Ground of Corne.

The Town of *Walingford* hath beene a very notable Thing and welle waullid. The Diche of the Toun and the Creft wheron the Waulles stooode be yet manifestely perceyvid, and begin from the Castelle going in Cumpace a good Mile and more, and so cummith to *Walingford* Bridg a large Thing of Stone over the *Tamise*.

There remayne yet the Names of these Streates among other: *Tamise-Streat*, *Bische-Streat*, *Bred-Streat*, *Wood-Streat*, *Goldsmithes-Row*.

And by the Patentes and Donations of *Edmunde Eric of Cornewale* and Lord of the Honor of *Walingford*: that ther wer 14 Paroch Chirchis in *Walingford*. And ther be men yet alye that can shew the Places and Cemiteries wher yn the al stooode. At this tyme there be but 3. poore Paroch Churches in the Town.

Ther was a Priory of Blake Monkes, a Celle to S. *Alban*, supprestid by *Thomas Woulsey* Cardinale, standing hard withyn the West Gate of *Wallingford*.

The Toun and the Castelle was fore defacid by the *Danes* Warres. Yet they meatly reforisched in the Tyme of *Richard King of Romains* and Erle of *Cornewalle*, Brother to King *Henry the 3.*

This *Richard* did much Cost on the Castelle.

The Castelle yoinith to the North Gate of the Toun, and hath 3. Dikis, large and deap, and welle waterid. ¶ About ech of the 2. first Dikis as upon the Creftes of the Creatles of the Ground cast out of rennith an embarelid Wandle now fore yn ruine, and for the most part defaced.

Al the goodly Building with the Tourres and Dungeon be within the 3. Dike.

There is also a Collegiate Chapel among the Buildinges within the 3. Dike. *Edmund* Erle of *Cornewalle*, Sonne to *Richard King of the Romains*, was the first Founder and Endower of this College. Fol. 13.

Prince *Edward*, as one told me, the *Blak*, augmentid this College.

There is a Decane, 4. Preftes, 6. Clerkes and 4. Choristers. . . . . the late Decane afore Dr. *London* that now is buildid a fair Steple of Stone at the Wests Ende

<sup>a</sup> Sic Autograph. & B. L. o. it appereth that &c. <sup>b</sup> So the following sentence is read back in the Orig. and B. <sup>c</sup> Sic Autograph. Dangl Lemma in B.

of the Collegiate Chapelle, to making wherof he defacid, as it is said, withoute Licens a Peace of the Kinges Lodging, joyning on the Eft Ende of the Chapelle.

The Decane hath a fair Lodging of Tymbre withyn the Castelle: and to it is yoinid a Place for the Minifters of the Chapelle.

From *Walingford* to \* *Makeney* in *Barksbir* a good Mile.

Curius.

Mr. *Molynes* hath a pracie Manor Place of Brike ther.

One Courte buildid this House of late dayes.

This Court was Uncle to *Molines*, that now dwellith at *Makeney*.

*Molines* hath not this Lordship only, but a nother in *Oxfordsbir* not far from *Dorchester*, caullid † *Mongewelle*, and is 50. li. in value by Yere, and hath fair Woodes.

The House of *Molines* habitation byfore the Death of *Court*, was yn *Hamptongsbir* about an 8. Miles from *Saresbyri* at a Place caullid *Sandbil*, wher is a fair Manor Place.

From *Walingford* to *Sinodune* about a Mile and a half.

Fol. 14.

This Place is wonderful dikid about and stondith on a Hille in *Barksbir*, hanging over the *Tamise*. It is yn by Estimation half a Mile. And withyn it hath beene sum Toune, or, as the commune Voice sayith, a Castelle in the *Britannes* Tyme, defacid by lykelihod by the *Danes*.

At this tyme it berith very plentifullye booth Barley and Whete, and *Numismata Romanorum* be ther found yn ploughyng.

About this *Sinodune* beginnith the fruteful Vale of *White-Horse*, and so strecchith by South West toward *Farington* Quarters.

This Vale is not plentiful of Woodde.

From *Sinodune* to *Abbingdon* 6. Miles.

A litle a this side the Bridge over the *Ise* at *Abbingdon* is a Confluence of 2. Armes that brekith abouthe the Eft Ende of *Abbingdon*-Abbey out of the hole stremme of the *Ise*, and make 2. litle Isles or Mediarnes. And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7. Arches: and a very litle beneth this Bridge booth the Armes yoinid and renning in one Botom goith ynto *Ise*.

The greath Bridge at *Abbingdon* over *Ise* hath a 14. Arches.

The Toun of *Abbingdon* afore the Abbey was buildid there was caullid *Seukeham*.

The Abbey was first begun at *Bagley* Wood in *Barksbir* 2. Miles more upper on the *Ise* then *Abbingdon* now is: but the Foundations and the Workes there prosperid not; wher-

\* *Markeney* R. sed infra *Makeney*. † *Mongewell* B.

apon it was translatid to *Sente/ham*, and ther finishid most by the Costes of King *Cissa*, that there after was buried; but the very Place and Tumbe of his Burial was never knownen syns the *Danes* defacid *Abbingdon*.

I hard that ther was an holy Heremite, *Kynne* to King *Cissa*, that lyvid yn the Woodes and Marisches about *Sente/ham*, and that the Abbay for his sake and by his Meanes was buildid there.

*Erbewolde*, Abbate of *Abbingdon*, and after Bishop of *Worcestre*, yn King *Edgares* did clerely renovate and <sup>b</sup> augmentid this Abbay, digging and causyng a Gut to cum out of *Iſis* by force to serve and purge thoffices of thabbay.

The Chirche and buildinges that he made ther were after taken doune and new made by *Norman* Abbates in the first *Norman* Kinges Tymes. The eft Partes wherof yet be seene.

The Tower in the midle of the Chirch, al the body of the Chirch, and the Towers at the west ende of it wher made by 4. Abbates immediatelie preceding the last 4. Abbates of *Abbingdon*.

The latter 2. of the 4. Abbates that buildid the West part of the Chirch were thus namid: *Aſcbendune* and *Sante*.

*Sante* was a Doctor of Divinite, and was imbaſſidor at *Rome* bothe for King *Edward* the fourth and *Henrie* the vii.

At the West end of the Area wheryn the Abbay Chirch of *Abbingdon* stondith is a Charnel Chapelle, to the which was gyven the profite of a Chapelle at *Bayworth* by *Bagley*-Wood.

On the South side of the Area is al the Abbate and Conventes Lodging.

In old Tymes many of the Villages about *Abbingdon* had but Chapelles of Ease, and *Abbingdon* Abbay was their Mother Chirch, and there they buried.

There is at the West ende of thabbay without the Gate a Chirch dedicate to S. *Nicolas*, and buildid by one Abbate *Nicolas* for the Ease of the Toun encreasing with People.

Again this on the other side withoute thabbay Gate is a Chirch dedicate to S. *John*, and there is an Hospital having 6. Almose Menne. The Kinges be countid for Founders of this Hospitale.

There is a Paroch Chirch of S. *Helene* at the South Ends of the Toun apon *Iſis* as the Ryver cummith from the Abbay downward.

At this Place was sumtyme a Nunnery: and yn S. *Erbewolde* tyme that renewid thabbay of *Abbingdon* wer Straunge Thinges and Tumbes found yn digging.

<sup>a</sup> Adde time cum B. <sup>b</sup> Augment B.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

There is now an Hospital of 6. Men and 6. Women at S. *Helenes* maintenid by a Fraternite ther, as I hard.

A very little beneth S. *Helenes* cummith a Ock Ryver thorough the Vale of *Whit-Horse* into *Ifer*.

Ther is a Mille almost at the mouth of this Confluence caullid *Ochemille*, and another above it.

There is a right goodly Crosse of Stone with faire Degres and Imagerie in the Market Steede of *Abbingdon*.

There is also a fair House with open Pillars coverid with a Rose of Leade for Market folkes. The Town of *Abbingdon* fonthid by clothing. The Market is quik there.

☞ Remembre to speke with Mr. *Bachelar* in *Abbingdon*, and the Prior of *Abbingdon* dwelling a Mile from *Abbingdon*, for the Booke de *Gestis abbatum de Abbingdune*.

Fol. 17. From *Abbingdon* to a fair Waren of Conies longging to thabbay about a Mile.

Thens a 4. Miles to *Chisilhampton-Bridge*.

Thens to *Haseley* 3. Miles.

From *Haseley* to *Oxford* about a 7. Miles.

*Robertus de Oilleio* that cam into *England* with *Wylliam Conqueror* had given to hym the Baronyes of *Oxford* and *Saint Waleries*.

This *Robert* made the Castelle of *Oxford*, and, as I conject, other made the Waulles of *Oxford* or repairid them.

\* This *Robert* made the Chapelle of S. *George* in the Castelle of *Oxford*, and foundid a College of Prebendaries there.

This *Robert* dyid withoutt lssue, and wher he was buried it is not very certeinly knownen.

This *Robert* had one *John de B. Einerio* that was exceeding familiar with hym, and had beene in the Warres as sworea Brother onto hym, and had promised to be partaker of *Robertes* Fortunes c. Wherapon he enrichid hym with Posses-  
sions, and, as sum think, gave hym S. *Waleries*.

*Robert Oiley* had a Brother caullid *Nigellus*, of whom be no verye famose thinges written.

*Nigellus* had a sunne caullid *Robert* that provid a very noble Man.

This *Robert* the 2. had a Wife caullid *Edith Fornes*, a Woman of Fame and highly estemid with King *Henry* d the . . . by whose procuration *Robert* weddid her.

a Ocke B. b *Logo*, *Eiverio*. c In this Place Mr. Leland has put this Memorandum. —— Titulus. Incipit liber Euclidis philosophi de arte Geometrica ab *Abthardo Badoniense* de *Arabis* in *Latinum* translatus. 456. proposita & *propositiones*, &c &c. performata prater *axiomata singulis libris premida*. This omitted in B. d Adds first sum B.

This

This Robert began the Priorie of Blake Chansons at *Osney* by *Oxford* emong the Iles that *Iffs Ryver* ther makith.

Sum write that this was the occasion of making of ir. *Edisb* usid to walk out a *Oxford* Castelle with her Gentilwomen to solace and that often tymes, wher yn a certen place in a tre as often as she came b a " certen pies usid to gether to it, and ther to chatte, and as it wer to speke onto her. *Edisb* be much marueling at this matier, and was sumtyme fore feird as by a wonder.

Fel. 19.

Whereapon she sent for one *Radulph*, a Chanson of S. *Fredericwides*, a Man of a virtuous Life and her Confessor, asking hym Counsel: to whom he answereid, after that he had scene the fascion of the Pies Chattering only at her Cumming, that she shold builde sum Chirch or Monasterie in that Place. Then she entreatid her Husband to build a Priorie, and so he did, making *Radulph* the first Prior of it.

The Cumming of *Edisb* to *Osney* and *Radulph* Waiting on her, and the tre with the Chattering Pies be paintid in the Waulle of tharch over *Edisb* Tumbe in *Osney* Priorie.

There lyith an Image of *Edisb* of Stone in thabbite of a Woues, holding an Hart in her right Hond, on the North side of the High Altare.

*Robert Oiley*, the 2. Founder of *Osney* Priorie, was buried in thabbay of *Eigneshaw*, a 3. Miles from *Oxford*.

*Robert Oiley* the 2. had faire Issue by *Edisb* his Wife, emong the which *Henry* was his Heire.

This *Henry* lyith buried yn *Osney* Chirch, in the veri Midle of the Presbyteri, under a flatte Marble Stone, wherapon is a flourid crosaid porturid. This *Henry* had *Henry* the 2. And from *Henry* the 2. were other Discentes: but in proesse the Landes of the *Oileys* were dissparkelid.

Ther is at this tyme one of the *Oileys* a Man of a 140. li. Land dwelling . . . . .

This *Oiley* bath to Wife my Ladie *Williams* Doughter of *Ricote*.

He is now communely caullid *Doiley* of this Title de *Oilleio*.

*Ela*, Countes of *Warwick*, a Woman of a very great Riches and Nobilitie, lyith buried at the Hedde of the Tumbe of *Henry Oiley*, undre a very fair flat Marble, in the Habite of a Woues, Graven yn a Coper Plate.

*Ela* gave many rich Jewelles to *Osney*, but no Landes.

Fel. 20.

*Ela* gave sum Landes to *Reyke* Abbay by *Osney*.

*Ela* gave niche giftes to thabbay of *Reading*.

<sup>a</sup> To Oxford B. <sup>b</sup> Legi; of Oxford, as in Monastico Anglicano. <sup>c</sup> Deep a in B. <sup>d</sup> Crosse B.

On the North side of the Presbyteri of *Oseney* Chirch is buried undre an Arche *John Saincte John* a famose Man in an high and large Tumbe of Marble.

S. *John's* Wife lyith under a flat Marble by her Husbandes Tumbe.

*Beaufort* a Knight lyith in the Quier at the Hed of Countes *Ela*.

This *Beaufort* and an Abbate of *Oseney* buildid the Body of the Chirch now standing at *Oseney*, and ther be porturid their Images in the Volt of it.

There be very faire doble Isles on eche side of the Body of the Chirch.

There is buried at *Oseney* yn our Lady Chapelle a Noble Man of the *Placetes*, in a fair Tumbe with an Image.

One *Thomas Kidlington*, borne at *Kidlington* in *Oxfordshire*, Abbate of *Oseney*, buildid many Yeres firs the Chapelle of our Lady on the North side of the Presbyterie of *Oseney* Chirch.

There were in the Beginning certen Priors at *Oseney*: and then the Rulers of the House were made Abbates: at the which tyme the Landes of *Oseney* were augmentid and partly given with a certen peculiar Juriidiction spiritual yn *Glossefobir*.

 One Mr. *James Baylie* of *Oxford* hath a peace of a Booke of the Actes of the Abbates of *Oseney*.

Fol. 21. From *Oxford* thorough the Southgate and Bridge of sundrie Arches over *Ibis*, and a long Causey *in uestre. ripa* in *Barksbir* by a good Quarter of a Mile or more, and so up to *Hinckley Hille*, about a Mile from *Oxford*.

From this Place the Hilly Grounde was meately wooddy for the space of a Mile: and then 10. Miles al by Chaumpain, and sum Corne, but most Pasture, to *Farington*, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille.

Sum caulle this Toune *Cheping-Farington*; but there is other none or very smaul Market now at it.

This Tounelet hath but one Paroch Chirche that hath a Crosse Isle.

In the Chirch yard is a very fair Chapelle of the Trinite made by on *Cheping*, buried ther in a high Tumbe of Marble: and ther is a Cantuarie endowed. *Cheping* Lord Warden of the 5. Portes now geveth it.

The Personage is a 40. li. by Yere longging to a Prebende yn *Saresbyri*, that young \* *Caneleant a Florentine* now hath.

I asked for the Castelle that the Favorers of *Matilde* Em-

peres ereftid at this Place, and King *Stephan* after pallid doun: but they could telle me naught of it.

I lernid of certentye that a Mile out of *Farington* toward the right way \* *Highworth* Toune v. Miles from *Farington*, wher is a good Market for *Berkshir* on the *Wensday*, appereth a great Diche, wher a Fortresse, or rather a Camp of War, hath beene, as sum say, diked by the *Danes* for a fure Campe.

From *Farington* onto S. *John's*-Bridge of 3. Arches of Stone and a Causay a 3. Miles doun. al by low ground, and subiect to the overflowinges of *Ihs*.

I lernid that *Northbroke*-broke, that cummith after to *Eftbroke*, easterith into *Ihs* a litle byneth S. *John's*-Bridg.

This *Northbroke* Water cummith from North to South.

*Northbroke* is a praty uplandisch Toune viij. Miles from S. *John's*-Bridge by North. *Eftbroke* is a 5. Miles lower. both set *ripari* *civis*. as I cam.

As I rode over *Ihs* I lernid that *ulter. ripa* was in *Glocestershir*, and *cistorior* † and *Berkshir*, and *Oxfordshir* not far of.

At the very ende of S. *John's*-Bridge *in ripa ulteriori* on the right Hond I saw a Chapelle in a Medow, and greate Enclosures of stone Waulles.

Fol. 22.

Heere was *in hominum memoria* a Priory of Blake Chanons of the Patronage of the Duke of *Clarance* or *York*. When this Priory was suppreftid there were 3. Cantuaries erected in the Chirch of *Lechelade*: and ther remaynid ontylle of late dayes one *Undrewoode*, Decane of *Wallingforde*, founde Meanes that 2. of these Cantuaries should be at *Wallingford*-College, and the third to remaine at *Lechelade*.

From S. *John's*-Bridge to *Lechelade* about half a Mile. it is a praty olde Village, and hath a pratic *pyramis* of Stone, at the West Ende of the Chirch.

From *Lechelade* to *Fairford* about a 4. Miles al by low ground, in a maner in a levelle, most apt for graffe, but very barein of Woodde.

*Fairford* is a praty uplandisch Toune, and much of it longith with the Personage to *Tewkesbyri*-Abbey.

There is a fair Mansion Place of the *Tames* hard by the Chirch Yarde, buildid thoroughly by *John Tame* and *Edmunde Tame*. The bakside wherof goith to the very Bridg of *Fairford*.

*Fairford* never florishid afore the Cumming of the *Tames* onto it.

*John Tame* began the fair new Chirch of *Fairforde*, and *Edmunde Tame* finishid it.

\* To *Highworth* B. † *Loco* in *Berkshir* cum B.

Both *John* and *Edmund* ly buried in a Chapelle of the  
Northside of *Fairford* Quier.

Epitaph: Joannis Tame.

Orate pro animabus Joannis Tame armigeri & Alice uxoris eius. qui quidem Joannes obiit 8. die Mensis Maii, a. D. 1500, & an<sup>o</sup>. regni Regis Henrici 7. 16<sup>o</sup>. Et predicta Alicia obiit 20. die Mensis Decembris, An<sup>o</sup>. D. 1471.

### Epitaph: Edmundi Tame.

Hic jacet Edmundus Tame miles, & Agnes, & Elizabeth  
uxores ejus. qui quidem Edmundus obiit primo die Octobr.  
a. D. 1534. & a. regis Henr. 8. 26.

Fol. 23. *Fairford Water risith a s. Miles North North West from Fairford, and after rennith about a Mile lower thorough Welleford Village, and about a Mile lower as it were betwixt Welleford and S. John's-Bridge goith into Iſis.*

The streame of *Ise* lyith from *S. John's-Bridge* thus upward:  
From *S. John-Bridge* to *Leckholme* more then half a Mile.

From Lechelade to Eton Castelle in Whylebir, wher great  
Ruines of a Building in Wylebir, as in *ulteriori ripe*, remayne  
yet, a 2. Miles upper on the *Iſis*.

From Eiton Castelle to Numro-Eiton a Mile, to Grekelade, or rather Crikelade, a 2. Miles.

## *Eton the Lord Zouches Castelle.*

### Nunne-Eton longgid to Godstow.

Crekelade is in the farther Ripe of *Iſſ*, and stondith in Wileſbire.

Loke here wher Braden Water cumming out of Wilebir  
dooth go ynto Iſis.

From *Fairford* to *Pulten* about a 2. Miles dim. Going out of *Fairford* I passid over the Water, wher is a Bridg of 4. Stone Arches.

Ther cummith a litle bek by *Pulson*, that after \* goit at  
a Mille a litle above into the *Ijs*.

Then cummith *Amney-Broke* into *Ijis*. *Cowberle Water* cummith into . . . . .

I notid a litle beyond *Pulton* Village *Pulton* Priorie, wher  
was a Prior and 2. or 3. Blake Chanons with hym.

I saw yn the Waulles where the Presbyterie was 3. or 4. Arches, wher ther were Tumbes of Gentilmen: I think that there was byried sum of the *Saint-Maurs*. And of surety on *S. Maur* Founder of it was buried there.

As I passed out of *Pulton* Village I went over the Bek of *Pulton*, rising not far above.

\* Goeth at a Mille a little above Downe Amney Village into Amney Water, and soe into Iſis. &c. B. & quidem in Autographo *supra* into the Iſis scribitur, Downe Amney Village into Amney Water.

# LELAND'S ITINERARY.

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*Pulson-Bek* about a Mile beneath *Pulson* goith at a Mille a *Amney* *strem* *fl.*  
little above *Douneamney* into *Amney* stremme.

From *Pulson* toward *Amney* Villag I passid over *Amney* Water, and so to *Amney* Village, leving it on the right hand.

*Amney* Brook risith a little above *Amney* Toune by North out of a Rok: and goith a 3. Miles of or more to *Douneamney*, wher Syr *Antony Hungerford* hath a fair House of Stone *ripe ulcer*.

*Amney* goith into *Iffis* a Mile beneath *Douneamney* again *Nunne Eton* in *Wilbir*.

From *Pulson* to *Cirencestre* a 4. Miles.

Fol. 24.

*Cirencestre* stondith on *Churne Ryver*.

*Churne* *cauillid* in *Latine Coriminum*.

Ther was afore the Conquest a fair and riche College of Prebendaries in this Toune; but of what *Saxons* Foundation no man can telle.

*Henry* the first made this College an Abbay of Chanons Regulares, gyving them the Landes of the Prebendaries totally, and sum other Thinges. *Rumbaldus*, Chauncelar to King *Edward the Confessor*, was Dene of this House, and buried in the Body of the Chirch, as it apperith by the Epitaphy on his Tumbe.

The Eft Parte of the Chirch of *Cirencestre*-Abbey shewith to be of a very old Building. The West Part from the *Transeptum* is but new Work to speke of. King *Richard* the first gave to *Cirencestre* the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn *Glocestre* *bir*.

The Landes of *Cirencestre*-Abbey litle augmentid sines the Tyme of the Fundation by *Henry* the first.

There ly 2. Noble Men of *S. Amandus* buried withyn the Presbyterie of *Cirencestre*-Abbey Chirch.

And there is buried the Hart of \* *Sextia*, Wife to *Richard* King of *Romains*, and Erle of *Cornwalle*.

*Serlo* first Abbate of *Cirencestre*.

This *Serlo* made his Brother Prior of *Bradene-stoke*.

Ther were xxvij. or xxix. Abbates of *Cirencestre* after *Serlo*.

Mr. *Blake* the last Abbate buildid 2. Fulling Milles at *Cirencestre* that cost a 700. Markes of Mony. They be wonderfull necessary, bycause the Toune standith alle by Clothing.

There hath bene 3. Paroche Chirchis in *Cirencestre*, wherof *S. Cecilia* Chirch is clene doun. it was of late but a Chappelle. *S. Laurence* yet stondith, but as no Paroch Chirch. Fol. 25,.

Ther be 2. poor Almose Women endowid with Landes.

Ther is now but one Paroche Chirch in al *Cirencestre*: but that is very fair.

*Serlo Decanus Severiana Eccl. fit Abbas Corinensis,*

\* *Sextia B.*

C 2

The

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

The Body of the Chirch is al new Work, to the which *Ruthal*, Bishop of *Duresfme*, borne and brought up in *Cirenceſtre*, promisid much, but preventid with Deth gave nothing.

One *Alice Aveling*, Aunt to Bishop *Ruthal* by the Mother fide, gave an Hundreth Markes to the Building of the right goodly Porche of the Paroch Chirch.

And *Ruthalles* Mother contribuud and other to the perſorment of it.

*Alexander Notam*, a great Clerk and Abbate of *Cirenceſtre*, buried in the Entering of the Cloiſter of *Wicceſtre*, entering out of the Chirch into the Cloyſter. King *Henry the first* made the Hospital of S. *Jobs* at *Cirenceſtre*. *Cirenceſtre* Toun hath but a Bailife to govern there.

*Cirenceſtre* is yn *Coteswold*.

*Cirenceſtre* hath the most celebre Market in al that Quarters on *Monday*.

The way lyith this from *Cirenceſtre* to *London* :

To *Fairford* vj. Miles.

To *Harrington* viiij.

To *Abbingdon* . . . Miles.

To *Dorcheſtre* v. Miles.

To *Henley* . . . . .

To *London* . . . . .

*Tetbyri* is viij. Miles from *Malmesbyri*, and is a praty Market Toun.

*Tetbyri* lyith a 2. Miles on the lifte Hand of from *Fefe* as Men ryde to *Sodbyri*.

The Hed of *Iſſe* in *Coteswold* risith about a Mile a this side *Tetbyri*.

The *Fefe* way goith out at *Cirenceſtre*, and so stretchath by a manifeſt great Crefte to *Sodbyri* Market . . . Miles of, and ſo to *Briflow*.

*Cowberkele* lyith by North West a vj. Miles from *Cirenceſtre*, and there ys the Hedde of *Cowberkeley*-Streame.

*Master Bridges* hath a fair Houſe at *Cowberkele*.

This Streame commith a 3. Miles lower thorough *Roscumbe* Park, and ther hath Sir *Edmunde Tame* a very fair Houſe.

From *Cirenceſtre* to *Malmesbyri* viij. Miles.

First I rode about a Mile on *Fefe*, then I turned on the lifte Hand, and cam al by *Champayne* Grounde, fruteful of Corne and Gralle, but very little Wood.

I paſſid over a ſtone Bridg, wher as *Newton* Water, as I tooke it, remayneth in the very Bottom by the Town, and ſo entered by the Toun by theſte Gate.

The Toune of *Malmesbyri* ſtondith on the very Toppe of a greate ſlaty Rok, and ys wonderfullly defendid by nature.

for

for *Newton* Water cummith a 2. Miles from North to the Toun: and *Avon* Water cummith by Weste of the Toun from *L'nington* Village a 4. Miles of, and meate aboute a Bridge at \* South Est Part of the Toun, and so goith *Avon* by South a while, and than turneth flat West toward *Bristow*.

The Condukte that cam to *Malmesbyri* Abbay was fette from *Newton*.

*Nevers* Water and *Avon* ren so nere togither in the botom of the West Suburbe at *Malmesbyri*, that there within a Burbolt-shot the Toun is peninsulatid. In the Toun be 4 Gates by the names of Est, West, North, and South, ruinus al.

The Walles in many places stond ful up: but now very feble.

Nature hath diked the Toun strongely.

It was sum tyme a Castelle of greate Fame, wher yn the Toun hath fyns be buildid: for in the Beginning of the *Saxons* Reigne, as far as I can icerne, *Malmesbyri* was no Toun.

This Castelle was namid of the *Britons* *Cair-Bladon*.

The *Saxons* first cauld it *Ingelburne*.

And after of one *Maidulphus* a *Scotte*, that taught good <sup>Ing Saxon.</sup> nice, *Lacide* Letters there and after procurid an Abbay ther to be made, <sup>pratum.</sup> it was *Maidulphesbyri*, i. *Maidulphbi curia*.

The King of the *West-Saxons* and a Bishop of *Winchestr* were founders of this Abbay.

*Aldehelm* was then after *Maidulph* Abbate there, and after Bishop of *Stirburn*.

This S. *Aldehelme* is Patrone of this Place.

The Toune hath a great Privileg of a Fair about the Fest of Sanct *Aldehelme*; at the which Tyme the Toune kepith a <sup>Fol. 27.</sup> Band of harnefied Men to se peace kept: and † this one of the Bragges of the Toun, and therby they be furnishid with Harnes.

Ther were in thabey Chirch Yard 3. Chirches: thabey Chirch a right Magnificent thing, wher were 2. Steples, one that had a mightie high *pyramis*, and felle daungerously in *hominum memoria*, and firs was not reedified: it stode in the middle of the *Transseptum* of the Chirch, and was a Marke to al the Countre about. the other yet standith, a greate square Toure, at the West Ende of the Chirch.

The Tounes Men a late bought this Chirch of the King, and hath made it their Paroche Chirch.

The Body of the olde Paroch Chirch, standing in the West

\* The South B. † This is one S.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

End of the Chirch Yarde, is clene taken doun. The Est Ende is convertid *in aulam civicam*.

The fair square Tour in the West Ende is kept for a dwelling House.

Ther was a litle Chirch joining to the South side of the *Transceptum* of thabbay Chirch, wher sum say *Joannes Scottus* the Great Clerk was slayne about the Tyme of *Alfrede* King of *West-Saxons* of his own Disciples thrusting and strikking hym with their Table Pointelles.

Wevers hath now lomes in this litle Chirch, but it stondith and is a very old Pece of Work.

Ther was an Image set up yn thabbay Chirch yn Honour of this *John Scotte*.

This is *John Scotte* that translatid *Diensfas* out of *Greke* into *Latine*.

*Malmesbyri* hath a good quik Market kept every *Saturday*.

There is a right fair and costly Peace of Worke in the Market Place made al of Stone and curioully voultid for poore Market folkes to stande dry when Rayne cummith.

Ther be 8. great Pillers and 8. open Arches: and the Work is 8. square: one great Piller in the midle berith up the Voulte. The Men of the Toune made this Peace of Work *in hominum memoria*.

The hole logginnes of thabbay be now longging to one *Stumpe*, an exceeding riche Clothiar that boute them of the King.

This *Stumpe* Sunne hath maried Sir *Edward Beynton's* Doughter.

Fol. 28. This *Stumpe* was the chef Causer and Contributer to have thabbay Chirch made a Paroch Chirch.

At this present tyme every Corner of the vaste Houses of Office that belongid to thabbay be fulle of lumbes to weve Clooth yn, and this *Stumpe* entendith to make a stret or 2. for Clothier in the bak vacant Ground of the Abbey that is withyn the Toune Waulles.

There be made now every Yere in the Toune a 3000. Clothes.

Sum hold opinion that ther was sum tyme a Nunnery wher the Heremitage now stondith in the Dike of the Toune at the West Ende of the old Paroche Chirch.

Sum say, there That there was another Nunnery toward the Park a litle without the Toun longging to thabbate in the Way to *Chippenham*.

And I have redde That there was a Nunnery wher now is a poore Hospitale about the South Bridge without the Toune in the way to *Chippenham*.

Going

Going out of *Malmesbyri* by the South Gate I turnid on the liffe Hand and so passid over *Avon* by a fair Bridg of Stone having 3. Arches.

And then conscending an Hillet even ther by left a Chappelle or Paroch Chirch hard on the liffe Hand, and then leaving the Park and the late Abbates Maner Place on the liffe Hand, I cam to a Village aboute a Mile of caullid *Fosse*, wher was a Bridge and a good streeame renning undre it.

Thens to *Chippenham* a vj. Miles.

Riding betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* al the Ground on that side of the Ryver was Chaumpain, fruteful of Corne and Graffe, but little Wood.

Thus rydying I lefte *Avon* streeame aboute a 2. Miles on the liffe Hand. I markid 2. Places betwene *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham* notable. *Draicote*, wher Sir *Henrye Long* hath a fair Maner Place, and a Park about a Mile from *Avon* streeame. *Draicot* is a 5. Miles from *Malmesbyri*, and a 2. Miles from *Chippenham*.

On the other side of the *Avon* River I saw *Bradenestoke* fol. 19. Priory Ruines on the Toppe of an Hille a Mile and an half from *Avon* Ryver.

*Bradenestoke* is about a 4. Miles from *Malmesbyri*.

Al the Quarters of the Foreste of *Braden* be welle wooddid even along from *Malmesbyri* to *Chippenham* Ward.

Mr. *Pye* dwellith at . . . . . a litle from *Chippenham*, but in *Chippenham* Paroche.

One told me that ther was no notable Bridge on *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*. I passid over 2. Bekkes betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Chippenham*.

I left *Chippenham* a Mile on the liffe Hand, and so went to *Alington* Village about a Mile of, and thens 3. Miles to *Cosham*, a good uplandisch Toun, wher be ruines of an old Maner Place: and therby a Park wont to be yn dowage to the Quenes of *Englande*. Mr. *Baynton* yn Quene *Annes* Dayes pullid doun by licens a Peace of this Houise sumwhat to help his Buildinges at *Bromebam*.

Old Mr. *Bonebome* told me that *Cosham* apperteinid to the Erldom of *Cornwall*, and that *Cosham* was a Mansion Place longging to it wher sumtyme they lay.

Al the Menne of this Townlet were bond: so that apon a tyme one of the Erles of *Cornwall* hering them secretly to lament their state manumittid them for Mony, and gave them the Lordship of *Cosham* in Copic Hold to paie a chief Rente.

From *Cosham* to *Heselbyri* about a 2. Miles.

I left on the liffe Hand on the Toppe of a litle Hille an *Heremiti-*

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Heremiture withyn a litle as I turnid down to *Hafelbyri*.

The Manor Place of *Hafelbyri* stondith in a litle Vale, and was a Thing of a simple Building afore that old Mr. *Bonebam* Father did build there. The *Bonebomes* afore that Tyme dwellid by *Lacock* apon *Avon*.

There is a feld by *Lacock* wher Men find much *Romaine* Mony. it is caullid *silver-feld*.

From *Hafelbyri* to *Monketon-Farley* a Mile dim. wher by the Village ther was a Priorie stonding on a litle hille, sumtyme having Blak Monkes, a Prior, and a Convent of 12.

*Monketon-Farley* emong other thynges was a late gyven to therle of *Hertford*.

Fol. 30. From *Hafelbyri* to *Monketon* the Countrie beginnith to wax woddy: and so forth lyke to *Bradeford* about a 2. Miles from *Monketon-Farley*: and also to part into Hilles and Valeys.

Mr. *Long* hath a litle Maner about a Mile from *Monketon-Farley* at *Wrexley*.

The Original setting up of the House of the *Longes* cam, as I lernid of Mr. *Bonebam*, by this meanes:

One *Long Thomas* a stoute felaw was sette up by one of the old Lordes *Hungrefordes*. And after by cause this *Thomas* was caullid *Long Thomas*, *Long* after was usurpid for the Name of the Family.

This *Long Thomas* Master had sum Lande by *Hungrefordes* procuration.

Then succedid hym *Robert* and *Henry*.

Then cam one *Thomas Long* descending of <sup>b</sup> Younger Brother, and could skille of the Law, and had the Inheritances of the aforesaid *Longes*. Syr *Henry* and Sir *Richard Long* were Sunnes to this *Thomas*.

The Toune self of *Bradeford* stondith on the <sup>c</sup> clining of a flary Rokke, and hath a meetely good Market ons a Weeke. The Toune is made al of stone and standith, as I cam to it, on the hither Ripe of *Avon*.

Ther is a Chapelle on the highest Place of the Toune as I enterid.

The fair larg Paroche Chirch standith bynethe the Bridge on *Avon* Ripe.

The Vicarage is at the West Ende of the Chirch.

The Personage is L. poundes by the Yere, and was impropriate to *Sheffesbyri* Abbey.

*Hawle* dwellith in a pracie Stone House at the Este ende of the Este Ende <sup>d</sup> of the Toune *in dextra ripa Avona*.

<sup>a</sup> Sir *Henry* *sagr.*, *lis.* *scribitor in Auger.* <sup>b</sup> A younger B. <sup>c</sup> Cliving B. <sup>d</sup> *Desunt B. recte.*

*Haule, alias de la Sale, a Man of an 100. li. Landes by the Yere.*

There is a very fair House of the Building of one *Horton* a riche Clothier at the North Est part by the Chirch.

This *Horton's* Wife yet lyvith.

This *Horton* buildid a goodly large Chirch House *ex lepide quadrato* at the Est End of the Chirch Yard without it.

This *Horton* made divers fair houses of Stone in *Throught-Bridge Toun*.

One *Lucas* a Clothier now duellith in *Horton's* House in *Bradeford*.

*Horton* left no Childern.

Al the Toune of *Bradeford* stondith by Clooth making.

*Bradeford* Bridge hath 9. fair Arches of Stone.

\* *Bath* is a 5. Miles lower apon *Avon* than *Bradeford*:

These be the Names of the notable Stone Bridges apon *Avon* betwixt *Malmesbyri* and *Bradeford*. Fol. 31.

*Malmesbyri* Bridge.

*Christine Maleford* Bridge about a 5. Miles lower.

*Caisway* Bridge aboute a 2. Miles lower.

*Chippennbam* a right fair Bridge about a Mile lower. *Chippennbam* Toun is on the farther Ripe toward *London*, and cumming from *London* men cum to it not passing over the Bridge.

*Roe* Bridge about a Mile and an half lower.

About a 4. Miles lower is *Staverton* Bridge, wher is the Confluence of *Throught-Bridge* water with *Avon*.

*Bradeford* Bridge a 2. Miles lower.

*Bath* Bridge of v. fair Arches a v. Miles lower.

*Bristow* Bridge a 10. Miles lower.

A 2. Miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a Chapelle of S. *Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great Pilgrimage to S. *Anne*.

\* There is a litle Streate over *Bradeford* Bridge, and at the Ende of that is an Hospitale of the Kinges of *Englanedes* fundation.

As I turnid up at this Streat End toward *Throught-Bridge* ther was a Quarre of fair Stone on the right Hand in a feld.

From *Bradeforde* to *Throught-Bridge* about a 2. Miles by good Corne, Pasture and Wood.

I enterid into the Toune by a Stone Bridge of a 3. Arches.

The Toune standith on a Rokky Hille, and is very welle buildid of Stone, and florishith by Drapery.

Of later Tymes one *James Terumber*, a very rich Clothier, buildid a notable fair House in this Toune, and gave it at

his Deth' with other Landes to the finding of 2. Cantuarie Prestes yn *Through-Bridg Chirch*.

This *Terumber* made also a litle Almose House by *Through-Bridge Chirch*, and yn it be a 6. poore folkes having a 3. pence a Peace by the Week toward their Finding.

*Horton*, a Clothiar of *Bradeforde*, buildid of late Dayes dyvers fair Houses in this Toun.

Old *Bayllie* buildid also of late yn this Toun. he was a rich Clothiar. *Bailies* Sun now drapeth yn the Toun, and also a 2. Miles out of it at a Place yn the Way to *Farley-Castel*. One *Alexandre* is now a great Clothier in the Toun.

The Chirch of *Through-Bridge* is lightsum and fair.

One *Molines* is Parson ther, a Man welle lernid.

The Castelle stooode on the South fide of the Toune. it is now clene doun. There was in it a 7. gret Toures. wherof peaces of 2. yet stande.

The River rennith hard by the Castelle.

This Brooke risith about a Mile and an half from *Wermminster* by Southeft, and so cummith to *Through-Bridge Toune*, and thens about a Mile to *Saverton*, an hamlet longing to *Through-Bridg*, and there metith with *Avon River*: and at this Confluence there is a Stone Bridg over *Avon*.

*Saverton* stondith on the same fide of the Brooke that *Through-Bridge* dothe.

There is a fair standing Place for Market Men to stond yn, in the Hart of the Toune, and this is made viij. Square, and a Piller in the midle, as there is one made in *Malmesbyri* far fairer then this.

The Erles of *Sarum* were Lordes of *Through-Bridg* : then the Duke of *Lancaster*, now therle of *Hertford*.

From *Through-Bridge* to *Castelle-Farley* about a 3. Miles by good Corne, \* Pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of Wood. Or I cam to the Castelle I passid over *Frome Water*, passing by there yn a Rokky Valey and Botom, where the Water brekith into Armelettes and makith Islettes, but sone meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the Causey diverse smaul Bridges.

This Water rennith hard under the Botom of the Castelle, and there driveth a Myle. The Castelle is sette on a Rokky Hille.

There be diverse praty Towlres in the utter Warde of the Castelle.

And in this utter Warde ys an auncient Chapelle, and a new Chapelle annexid onto it.

*Saverton Bridge.*

\* And Pasture B.

Under the Arch of this Chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old Chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes* with his Wife, having these Epitaphies apon 2. Schochins of Plate of Braile :

*Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford chevallier dñs de Farley, Welew, & Heitesbyri : qui obiit 3. die Decembris aº. D. 1398. Welwe a cuius anima propitietur Deus. amen.* Welwe a Lordship joining to Farley.

\* *Hic jacet Domine Joanna Uxor ejusdem Thomae Hungerford, filia Di. Edmundi Husse Militis : que obiit prima die Mensis Martii aº. D. 1412.* Fol. 33.

These Thinges that heere folow were written in a Table in the Chapelle :

Thomas Hungreford *Knight and Dame Joanna his Wife.*

Syr Gualter Hungreford *Lord Hungreford Knight of the Garter and High Treasurer of Englande.* Gualterus filius Thomæ & Joannæ.

Catarine Heire to Peverel, and Wife to Gualter.

Syr Robert *Lord Hungreford.*

Margaret Heire to Botreaux, Wife to Robert *Erle Hungreford.*

Eleanor Molynes Heire to Molines and Wife to Robert. Leyland.

I hard say that this Erle and his Wife were buried in the Chirch of *Sarum.*

The Line of the late Lord Hungreford.

*Gualter Hungreford Knight.*

*Joanna* Wife to Gualter.

*Edward* Son to Walter.

*Jane* his Wife.

Syr Gualter Lord Hungreford.

*Susan* Doughter to \* *Davers of Daundesey* by Bradstok :

*Alice* the Lorde *Susses* Doughter :

*Elizabeth* the Lorde *Husse's* Doughter : Wives to Gualter late lord Hungreford.

*Gualter* and *Edward* Sunnes to *Gualter* late Lord Hungreford.

Ther longgid 2. Chauntrē Prestes to this Chapelle : and they had a praty Mansion at the very End of it.

The Gate House of the Inner Court of the Castelle is fair, and ther be the Armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn Stone.

The Haule and 3. Chambers withyn the secund Courte be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid this Part of the Castelle by the Praye of the Duke of *Orleans* whom he had taken Prisoner.

*Farley* standith yn *Somersetshir*.

*Frome* Ryver ther partith, and so doun to the Mouth,  
*Wileshir* from *Somersetshir*.

The Mouth of it where it goith ynto *Avon* is about a Mile and an half lower then *Farley*, and by Estimation *Bradeford* is a 2. good Miles upper on *Avon*.

There is a Parke by *Farley* Castelle.

There is also a litle above the Castelle a Village.

*Frome* Water risith at . . . . .

Fol. 34. *Philippes-Nortbtoun* a pracie Market Toun is about a Mile from *Farley* Castelle, and standith in *Somersetshir*.

This Toune takith the Name of the Dedication of the Chirch thereyn that is to *Philip* and *Jacob*.

There is a Faire at this Toun on the Fest of *Philip* and *Jacob*.

From *Farley* I ridde a Mile of by Woddy Ground to a Graung great and welle buildid, that longid to *Henton*-Priorie of *Chartusians*. This Priory stondith not far of from this Graunge on the brow of an Hille abouth a Quarter of a Mile from the farther Ripe of *Frome*, and not far from this Place *Frome* goith ynto *Avon*.

I rodde by the Space of a Mile or more by Woddes and Mountaine Grounde to a Place, where I saw a rude stone Waulle hard on the right hond by a great lenghte as it had beene a Park Waulle. One sines told me that *Henton* Priory first stode there. if it be so it is the Lordship of *Hethorpe* that was gyven to them for their first Habitation.

And about a Mile farther I cam to a Village, and passid over a Ston Bridge where ranne a litle Broke thers \* they " caullid *Milford-Water*.

This Brooke risith in the rootes of *Mendip*-Hilles a 7. Miles or more by West South West from this Bridge, and goith about a Mile lower into *Avon*.

From this Bridge to *Bath* 2. good Miles al by Mountayne Ground and Quarre and litle Wood in syte.

About a Mile from *Bath* I left the way that ledith to *Bristol* for them that use from *Saresbyri* to *Bristol*.

Fol. 35. Or ever I cam to the Bridge of *Bath* that is over *Avon* I cam doun by a Rokky Hille fulle of fair Springes of Water: and on this Rokky Hille is sette a longe streate as a Suburbe to the Cyte of *Bath*; and † this streat is a Chapelle of S. *Mary Magdalen*. Ther is a great Gate with a Stone Arche at the Entre of the Bridge.

The Bridge hath v. fair Stone Arches.

Bytwixt the Bridge and the South Gate of *Bath* I markid

\* Dels they cum B. † In this B.

fair Medowes on eche Hand, but especially on the lift Hond, and they ly by South West on the Toun.

The Cite of *Bath* is sette booth yn a fruteful and pleasant Botom, the which is environid on every side with greate Hilles. out of the which cum many Springes of pure water that be conveyid by dyverse way to serve the Cite. Inso-much that Leade beyng made ther at hand many Houses yn the Toune have Pipes of Leade to convey Water from Place to Place.

There be 4. Gates yn the Town by the Names of Eft, West, North and South.

The Toune Waulle within the Toune is of no great Highth to the yes : but without it is *a fundamentis* of a reasonable Highth. and it stondith almost alle, lakking but a peace about *Gascoyne's*-Tower.

In the Walles at this tyme be no Tourres saving over the Toune Gate.

One *Gascoyne* an Inhabitante of the Toune *in bominum memoria* made a litle Peace of the Walle that was in Decay, as for a fine for a faught that he had committid in the Cite : wherof one part as at a Corner risith higher then the Residew of the Walle, wherby it is communely caullid *Gascoyne*-Tower.

There be divers notable Antiquites engravid in Stone that yet be sene yn the Walles of *Bathe* betwixt the South Gate and the Weste Gate : and agayn betwixt the West Gate and the North Gate.

The first was an antique Hed of a man made al flat and having great Lokkes of Here as I have in a Coine of *C. Antius*.

The Secunde that I did se bytwene the South and the North Gate was an Image, as I tooke it, of *Hercules* : for he held yn eche Hand a Serpent.

Then I saw the Image of a foote man *vibrato gladio & prætenso clypeo*.

Then I saw a Braunch with Leves foldid and wrethin into Circles.

Then I saw ij. nakid Imagis lying a long, the one im-bracing the other.

Then I saw to antique Hedges with Heere as rofelid yn Fol. 36. Lokkes.

Then I saw a Grey-Hound as renning, and at the Taile of hym was a Stone engravid with great *Romane* Letters, but I could pike no sentence out of it.

Then I saw another Inscription, but the Wether hath except a few Lettres clere defacid.

Then I saw toward the West Gate an Image of a man embracid with 2. Serpentes. I took, it for *Laocoen*.

Betwixt

Betwixt the Weste and the North Gate.

I saw 2. Inscriptions, of the whiche sum wordes were evident to the Reader, the Residew clene defacid.

Then I saw the Image of a nakid Man.

Then I saw a stome having *cupidines & labruscas intercurrentes*.

Then I saw a Table having at eche Ende an Image vivid and florishid above and beneth. In this Table was an Inscription of a Tumbe or Burial wher in I saw playnly these wordes: *vixit annos xxx.* This Inscription was meately hole but very diffusely written, as Letters for hole Wordes, and 2. or 3. Letters conveid in one.

Then I saw a 2. Images, wherof one was of a nakid Manne grasping a Serpent in eche Hand, as I tooke it: and this Image was not far from the North Gate.

Such Antiquites as were in the Waulles from the North Gate to the Est, and from the Est Gate to the South, \* hath bene defacid by the Building of the Monastery, and making new Waulles.

I much doubt wither these antique Workes were sette in the Tyme of the *Romanus* Dominion in *Britayne* in the Waulles of *Bath*, as they stand now: or wither they were gatherid of old Ruines ther, and firs set up in the Walles reedified in Testimonie of the antiquite of the Toun.

There be 2. Springes of whote Wather in the West South West Part of the Towne. Wherof the bigger is caullid the *Crosse Bath*, bycause it hath a Crosse ereftid in the midle of it. This *Bath* is much frequentid of People diseafid with Lepre, Pokkes, Scabbes, and great Aches, and is temperate and pleasant, having a 11. or 12. Arches of Stone in the fides for men to stonde under yn tyme of Reyne.

Many be holp by this *Bathe* from Scabbes and Aches.

Fol. 37. The other *Bathe* is a 2. hunderith Foote of, and is lesse in Cumpace withyn the Waulle then the other, having but 7. Arches yn the Waulle.

This is caullid the *Hote Bath*; for at cumming into it Men think that it wold scald the Flesch at the first, but after that the Flesch ys warmid it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

Both these *Bathes* be in the midle of a + lite streat, and joine to S. *John's Hospitale*: so that it may be thought that *Reginalde Bishop of Bath* made this *Hospitale* nere these 2. commune *Bathes* to focour poore people resorting to them.

The *Kinges Bath* is very faire and large standing almost in the midle of the Toune, and at the West End of the Cathedrale Chirch.

\* Have B. + Little B. .

The

The Area that this *Bath* is yn is cumpassid with an high Stone Waulle.

The Brimmes of this *Bath* hath a litle Walle cumpasing them, and in this Waul be a 32. Arches for Men and Wo-men to stand separately yn. To this *Bath* do Gentilmen resort.

Ther goith a flise out of this *Bath*, and servid in Tymes past with Water derivid out of it 2. Places in *Bath* Priorie usid for *Bathes*: els voide; for in them be no springes.

The Colour of the Water of the \* Baynes is as it were a depe blew Se Water, and rikith like a fething Potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureus and sumwhat a pleasant favor.

The Water that rennith from the 2. finaull *Bathes* goit by a Dike into *Avon* by West byneth the Bridge.

The Water that goith from the *Kinges Bath* turnith a Mylle, and after goith into *Avon* above *Bath*-Bridge.

In al the 3. *Bathes* a Man may evidently se how the Water + burbelith up from the Springes.

Ther be withyn the Walles of *Bath* . . . Paroche Chirchis, of the which the tourrid Steple of the Paroche Chirch at the North Gate semith to be auncient.

There is a Paroche Chirch and a Suburbe without the North-Gate.

There is an Hospital of S. *Johs* hard by the *Cresse Bath*, of the Fundation of *Reginalde* Bishop of *Bath*.

The Toun hath of a long tyme syns bene continually most fol. 38. mayntainid by making of Clothe.

There were *in benium memoria* 3. Clothiers at one tyme, thus namid, *Style*, *Kent* and *Chapman*, by whom the Toun of *Bath* then florishid. Syns the Death of them it hath sumwhat decayed.

It apperith in the Booke of the Antiquitees of the late Monasterie of *Bath* that King *Ofric* in the Year of our Lord 676. *Theodore* then beyng Arche-bishop of *Canterbury*, did erect a Monasterie of Nunnies at *Bath*, and *Bertane* was the first Abbatise therof.

It apperith by a Charte that one *Estebnod*, a great Man, gave, by the Leave of King *Edobred*, in *Theodore* tharch-bishop of *Canterbury*'s tyme, Landes to one *Berenguid* Abbatise of *Bath*, and to one + *Foulcburc*.

The Book of thantiquite of the Abbey of *Bath* makith no great mention of any great notable Doyng of *Offa* King of the *Merches* at *Bath*.

\* *Bathes B.* + *Bubleth B.* † *Foulebour B.*

The Prior of *Bath* told me, that after the Nunnnes Tyme ther wer Secular Chanons in S. Peter's Chirch at *Bath*, paraventure *Offa* King of *Merches* set them ther. For I have redde that *Offa* did a notable Act at S. Peter's in *Bath*. Or els the Chanons cam yn after that the *Danes* had racid the Nunry there.

*Eadgar* was a great Doer and Benefactor to S. Peter's at *Bath*, in whos tyme Monkes were yn *Batbe*, and sins; except *Alfarius* Erl of *Merch*, that was a scourge of Monkes, expellid them for a tyme.

*John* a Phisitian, born at *Tours* yn *France*, and made Bisshop of *Welles*, did obteine of *Henry* the firt to sette his Se at *Bath*; and so he had the Abbay Landes given onto hym, and then he made a Monk Prior ther, deviding the old Poffessions of the Monastery with hym.

This *John* pullid doun the old Chirch of S. Peter at *Bath*, and erectid a new, much fairer, and was buried in the midle of the Presbyteri thereof, whos Image I saw lying there an 9. Yere sins, at the which tyme al the Chirch that he made lay to waft, and was onrofid, and wedes grew about this *John* of *Tours* Sepulchre.

This *John* of *Tours* erectid a Palace at *Bath* in the South West side of the Monasteri of S. Peter's at *Bath*. one gret square Tour of it with other Ruines yet appere.

I saw at the same tyme a fair great Marble Tumbe ther \* of a Bisshops of *Bath*, out of the whch they sayid that oyle did distille: and likely; for his Body was baumid plentifully.

There were other divers Bisshops buried ther.

*Oliver King* Bisshop of *Bath* began of late dayes a right goodly new Chirch at the West Part of the old Chirch of S. Peter, and finishid a great Peace of it. The residue of it was syms made by the Priors of *Batbe*: and especially by *Gibbes* the last Prior ther, that spent a great summe of Mony on that Fabrike.

*Oliver King* let almost al the old Chirch of S. Peter's in *Bath* to go to ruine. The walles yet stande.

King *Eadgar* was crounid with much joy and honor at S. Peter's in *Bath*; wherapon he bare a gret Zeale to the Towne, and gave very great Frauncheses and Privilges onto it.

In knowlege wherof they pray in al their Ceremonies for the Soule of King *Eadgar*.

And at *Whitsunday*-tyde, at the which tyme men say that *Eadgar* there was crounid, ther is a King electid at *Bath* every Yere of the Tounes men in the joyfull remembraunce

\* Of a Bisshop, out of the which B.

of King *Edger* and the Privileges gyven to the Toun by hym. This King is festid and his Adherentes by the richest Menne of the Toun.

From *Bath* to *Palton* al by hilly Ground but plentiful of Corne and Grasse an eight Miles. Fol. 40.

From *Palton* to *Chuton* by like Ground about a 2. Miles.

There is a goodly new high tourrid Steple at *Chuton*.

From *Chuton* to *Welles* by hilly Ground but lesse fruteful partly in *Mendeps* about a 5. Miles.

The Toune of *Welles* is sette yn the Rootes of *Mendeps* Hille in a stony foile and ful of springes, wherof it hath the name. The chefest Spring is caullid *Andres Welles*, and risith in a Medow Plot not far above the Est End of the Cathedrale Chirch, firs renning flat West and entering into *Cosumb* Water sumwhat by South.

The Toune of *Welles* is large. I esteme it to lak litle of a 2. Miles in cumpace, al for the most part buildid of Stone. The Streates have streamlettes of Springes almost yn every one renning, and occupiyth making of Cloth. *Mawdelyne* was a late a great Clothiar yn *Wellys*, and so is now his Sunne.

The chifeft of the Toun lyith by Est and West, and sum parte cast out with a streat by South, in the out part wherof was a Chapelle, as sum say, of *Thomas Beker*.

Ther is but one Paroch Chirch in *Welles*, but that is large, and standith in the West Part of the Toun: and is dedicate to *Saint Cuthbert*.

There is an Hospitale of 24. poore Menne and Wymen at the North side of *S. Cuthbertes* Chirch. there is a Cantuary Preste.

The Hospitale and the Chapelle is buildid al in lenght under one Roofe from West to Est. *Nicolas Bubwith* Bishop of *Bath* was Founder of this, and brought it almost to the perfection, and that that lakkid was completid by one *John Stortbways*, one of the Executors of the Testamente of *Bubwith*.

There was an other Hospitale of *S. John* yn the Town, stonding hard on the Ripe by South of *S. Andreas* Streme. This Hospitale was foundid by . . . . . and *Hugke* Bishops.

*Clerk* Bishop of *Bath* had a late this House gyven to hym by the King for the Lordship of *Dogmeresfeld*.

There is a Conduct in the Market Place derivid from the Bishopes Conduct by the Licens of *Thomas Bekington* Bishop sumtyme of *Bath*, for the which the Burgeses ons a yere solemly visite his Tumbe, and pray for hys sowle. Fol. 41.

There be xij. right exceeding fair Houses al uniforme of Stone high and fair windoid in the North side of the Market Place, joining hard to the North West part of the Bis-

shop's Palace. This cumly Peace of Work was made by Bishop *Bekington*, that myndid, yf he had lyvid lengger, to have buildid other xij. on the South side of the Market stede. the which Work if he had complishid it had bene a spectable to al Market Places in the West Cuntry.

This Work  
was made  
by the Le-  
gacie of Do-  
ctor *Wol-  
man*, Deane  
of *Welles*.

*William Knight*, now Bishop of *Bath*, buildith a Crosse in the Market Place, a right sumptuous Peace of Worke: in the Extreme Circumference wherof be viij. faire Pillers. and in another Circumference withyn them be vj. Pillers. and yn the midle of this Circumference one Piller. al these shaul here a Valte: and over the Volte shaul be *Domes Crivis*.

The Area afore the Bishop's Palace lyith Est of the Market stede, and hath a fair high Wall toward the Market stede, and a right goodly Gate House yn it, made of late by Bishop *Bekington*, as it apperith by his Armes. On the South side of this Area is the Bishop's Palace dichid broadely and wa-terid about by the Water of S. *Andres* Streame let into it. This Palace ys strongly waullid and embatelid Castelle lyke, and hath in the first Front a godly Gate House yn the midle, and at ech ende of the Front a round Towr, and 2. other round Towers be lykelihod yn the Southside of the Palace. and then is ther one at every Corner. The Haul of the Palace ys exceeding fayre. The Residew of the House is large and fair. Many Bishops hath bene the Makers of it, as it is now.

The Chanons of *Welles* had there Houses afore the Trans-lation of the Se to *Bath*, wher now the Bishop's Palace is. *John of Tours* first Bishop of *Bath* put them out. and they fynd hath buildid them a xij. very faire Houses, partly on the North side of the Cimiterie of the Cathedrale Church, partly without. Bishop *Bekington* buildid the Gate House at the West Ende of the Cemiterie.

The Decanes Place is on the Northe side of the Cimiterie.

Ther is at the Est Ende of the Cimiterie a Volt and a Gate, and a Galery over made by *Bekington*.

Fol. 42.

From *Welles* to *Gleffenbyri* about a 5. Miles from North to South West.

S. *Andres*  
Broke.

Fyrst yn the Toune over S. *Andres* Water by S. *John's*, aboute a Quarter of a Mile out of *Welles* I passid over a little Broket, an Arme of S. *Andres* Water or *Welles* Water: And ther as I passid over it I saw hard on the lufe Hand a Stone Bridge of one Arche. This Arme shortly after joyneth yn the Medowes with the principal Part of *Welles* Water.

And about half a Mile beyond this Bridg I passid over another Brook caullid *Coscombe* Water a bigger streame then *Welles* Water.

I *herald*

I lernid there, That *Welles* Water metith with *Coscombe* Water on the right Hand not far from the Causey, and so go yn one Botom to the Mere.

There is a Castell on an Hille in this Medow about *Coscomb* Water, *cum  
iur ruina adhuc apparent*, communely caullid *Fenne-Castel*.

Then a Mile or more of I cam to a praty streme of Water that at the Stone Bridge that I *Sowey-Water* passid over cam down by the lufe Hand: and hard above the Bridge of one Stone Arche brake ynto 2. Partes, and therby I passid over 2. little Stone Bridgges.

Then about half a Mile farther I cam to a few Housies, and so enterid into a very great playne Medow of a 6. or 7. Miles about in Cunpace by Estimation, and so passid about a Mile farther by a Causey onto *Hartlake* Bridge of one Arche of Stone.

As much of this playne Medow or More as is Weste of this *Cardey cis possum de Hartlake* is caullid *Cranemore*.

That Part that lyith by Est of it, is caullid *Soggemore*.

The Water of *Sowey* cammeth thoroughe this Bridge of Stone, and risith in the Rootes of *Mendore*-Hille by Est at *Doulling* Village owte of a Welle bering the Name of S. *Aldelin*.

A Mile by Est of ever this Streame cometh to *Hartlake* Bridg ther is an Arme cast out by force out of *Sowey* Water, and a Marsch Walle made by Menrys *Pellicy* bewixt this Arme foreid out and the principale Streame of *Sowey*, and this Walle continuith to *Hartlake* Bridge, and Mile lower: and then booth go foone after into the Mere. if this Marsch Walle were not kept, and the \* canales of eche partes of *Sowey* River kept from Abundance of Wedes, al the plaine Marsch Ground at *Iodaine Raynes wold* be overflowen, and the preſtie of the Meade left.

Fol. 43.

From *Hartlake* Bridg I passid by a litle Bridge over the Arme of *Sowey*.

As much of this More or Medow Ground that lyith beyond *Hartlake* Bridge by West-South West is caullid *Glossenbyri* More.

From *Hartlake* Bridg I passid by a low about a Quarter of a Mile: and then I conseedred by a litle side a litle to Hilly Ground a hole Miles ryding, and so entred into *Glossenbyri*.

The chief streate and longgest of the Towne of *Glossenbyri*:

\* *Sic in Autographo, utrum hanc omisi: B. Ferian scribi debet canentes*

lyith by Eft and Weste. and at the Market Crosse in the West Ende there is a streate by flat South and almost Northe.

There is a Market kept in *Gleſſenbyry* every Weke on the *Wensday*.

Ther be 2. Paroche Chirchis yn *Gleſſenbyri*. S. *John Baptiste* on the North side of the principal Streat of the Toune. This is a vary fair and lightlum Chirch: and the Eft Part of it is very elegant and isled.

The Body of the Chirch hath . . . . Arches on eche side. The Quier hath 3. Arches on eche side.

The Quadrate Tour for Belles at the West End of the Chirch is very high and fair.

Ther lyith on the North side of the Quier one *Richard Atwelle* that died *circa annum D. 1472.* This *Atwelle* did much cost in this Chirch, and gave fair Housing that he had buildid in the Toune onto it. \* In *Latten* called *ad fontem*.

*Johanna* Wife to *Atwelle* lyith buried in a lyke marble Tumbe on the South side of the Quier.

Ther lyith one *Camel* a Gentilman in a fair Tumbe in the South part of the *Transcept* of the Chirch.

Fol. 44. *Briwetun* River cummith from *Briwetun* x. Miles of to the West Part of the Toun of *Gleſſenbyri*, and so rennith to the Mere a 2. Miles lower.

Or ever this River cum to *Gleſſenbyri* by a Mile it cummith to a Bridge of Stone of a 4. Arches communely caullid *Pont-porlus*, wher men fable that *Arture* cast in his Swerd.

The River brekith at this Bridge ynto 2. Partes, wherof the principalle goith to *Gleſſenbyri*.

The other goith thoroug low Morisch Grounde, and metith again with the principal stremme or ever that it goith into the Mere.

Ferramer. The Mere is as at high Waters in Winter a 4. Miles in Cumpace, and when it is left a 2. Miles and an halfe, and most comandely 3. Miles.

This Lak or Mere is a good Mile yn lenght: and at the Ende of it toward West it cummith again *in alveum*, and going about a Mile it brekith ynto 2. Armes, whereof the one goith to *Highe-Bridge*, the other to *Rookes-Bridge*, and so the Armes goith a funder to the by *Grekes*.

From *Wolys* by South to *Douſtingeſt* Bridge of Stone, underthe whiche *Cofsynabe* Water rennith about a Mile al by veryſile rokky way.

\* *Voces ista, quas penitus omisit B. in Autographo leguntur; sed adjectit manus postea recognoscit. ut vix quid Atwelle lingua Latina denotat indicaret.*  
Thens

Thens I passid about a Mile more by lyke Ground, and this far I saw sum store of Elme wood.

Thens up onto playne open Downes by a stony soile a 3. good Miles, and then a Myle by low Pasture Ground onto *Everbirch-Village*, wher *Clerk* last Bishop of *Batbe* had a Maner Place, in whos tyme it was a ruinus Thing, cleane in a maner taken doun.

Thens to *Golafre* Bridge of Stone, under the wiche rennith a Broke rising a 3. Miles of by North Eft, and about a Mile lower goith ynto *Briwe-Ryver*. The very Place of the *Confluentia* is a 2. Miles byneth *Bruton*. fol. 45.

*Milton* Village a litle above *Golafre* Bridge, wherof the Water at *Golafre*-Bridge of sum is caullid *Milton*-Water. There is about this Bridge and *Milton* meately plenty of Wood.

From *Milton* to *Briwetun* about a Mile *dim.*

*Briwetun* as I cam from North West into it by South lyith al a this fide *Brywe* Ryver. There is a streat yn it from North to South, and another far fairer then that from Eft to West.

The Toun is now much occupied with making of Clothe.

The Paroche Chirch and thabbay by it stande beyond the Ryver, hard over the Eft Bridge in *Bruton*. This Bridge is of 3. Archys of Stone.

Ther is in the Market Place of the Toun a new Crosse of 6. Arches, and a piller yn the midle for Market folkes to stande yn, begon and brought up to *fornix* by *Ely* laste Abbate of *Bruton*. The Abbay ther was afore the Conqueste a Place of Monkes foundid by *Algerus*, Erle of *Cornewal*. *Moion* set Chanons there sines the Conquest, and divers of the *Moions* were buried there. One *Wylliam Gilbert* of late Tyme beyng Prior of *Bruton* went to *Rome*, and there procurid first that the Name of the Priory of *Bruton* might be chaungid ynto an Abbay. This *Gilbert* beyng Abbate did great Cost in the Abbay \* *Bruton* in Building, almoste reedifying it.

The Toun of *Briwetun* to the Marquet Crosse standith yn *Selwod*.

And so doth the Abbay on the other Ripe of the Ryver.

The Ryver of *Briwe* risith in *Selwod* at a place caullid *Briwesham* a 3. Miles by . . . . . from *Bruton*.

About this Quarter wher *Briwe* risith, that is to say withyn a 2. or 3. Miles ther about, risith *Stour* and *Wilugb*.

The *Mere* a Market Toun is about an eight Milys from *Briwetun*.

Goyng out of the Toun of *Briwetun* I passid over a Stone Bridge of 3. Arches at the West South West end of the

Toun,

\* *Lege* of *Bruton*.

Toun, and ther cam a Broket from Northeast ynto *Brive*.

There is, as I hard, a Bridge of Stone on *Brive* a 5. Miles lower then *Briweton* caullid *Lidoforde*, and a 2. Miles lower *Ponteporitus*.

*Castelle Cary* 2. Miles from *Briweton*.

Fol. 46. I rode from the Bridg up a Stony Hille to a very fair and fruteful Champain, and so passid forth a v. Miles by little Woode. at the 4. Miles ende of this way I passid over a Broke by a Stone Bridge, and so cam strayt to *North-Cadbyri* a Village, and about a Mile farther to *South-Cadbyri*, and ther a litle beyond be great Crestes of Hylles.

This Water of *Cadbyri* risith from 2. Hedes. First or I cam to *Cadbyri* by half a Mile or ther about I passid over a Broket that risith in Mr. *Fitzjames* Park at . . . . . out of a Ponde, and goith into or metith with *Cadbyri* water about half a Mile lower then the Bridge that was passid over to *Cadbyry*.

The other risith a 3. Milys above *North-Cadbyri* by North *Cadbyri* Water goith from *North-Cadbyri* to a Bridge a Mile West from *South-Cadbyri*, having then with hym in one botom the other Streame. and about a v. Miles lower withyn a Quarter of a Mile to *Ilkefestre* it metith with *Ivel Ryver*.

At the very South Ende of the Chirch of *South-Cadbyri* standith *Camallate*, sumtyme a famose Toun or Castelle, apon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthend of nature. to the which be 2. Enteringes up by very stepe way : one by North Eit, and another by South West.

The very Roote of the Hille wheron this Forteres stode is more then a Mile in Cumpace.

In the upper Parte of the \* Coppe of the Hille be 4. Diches or Trenches, and a balky Waulle of Yerth betwixt every one of them. In the very Toppe of the Hille above al the Trenchis is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20. Acres or more by Estimation, wher yn dyverse Places men may se Fundations and *ruderæ* of Wallis. There was much dusky blew stone that People of the Villages therby hath caryid away.

This Top withyn the upper Waulle is xx. Acres of Ground and more. and hath bene often plowid and borne very good Corne.

Much Gold, Sylver and Coper of the *Romaine* Coynes hath be found ther yn plouing : and lykewise in the Feldes in the Rootes of this Hille, with many other antique Thinges and especial by Este. Ther was found in *hominum memoria* a Horſe Shoe of Sylver at *Camallate*.

CATH  
tellum  
significat  
lingua Bri-  
tannica.

\* *Sic in Autographo. Toppe in B.*

The People can telle nothing ther but that they have hard  
say that *Arture* much resortid to *Camalat*.

The old Lord *Hungreford* was owner of this *Camalat*.  
Now *Hastinges* the Erle of *Hastendune* by his Mother.

Diverse Villages there about bere the Name of *Camalat*  
by an Addition, as *Quene-Camalat*, and other.

The Hylle and the Diches kepe well now viij. Shepe.

Al the Ground by South West, and West of *Camalat* lyith  
in a Vale, so that one or 2. wayes it may be sene far of.

From *Camallat* to *Shirburne* a 3. Miles al by champayne  
but fruteful Ground.

Mr. *Gilbert* a Gentilman hath a poore Mansion Place by  
South Est of the very Rottes of *Camalat*.

The Town of *Shirburne* stondith partly on the Brow of an *Shirburne*  
Hille, partly in a Botom. I esteme it to lak litle of a 2. <sup>cauillid in</sup>  
Miles in Cumpace. it stondith partly by making of Clothe,  
but most by al maner of Craftes: and for a dry Toun or  
other, saving *Pole* that is a litle + think, I take it to be the  
best Toun at this present Tyme yn *Dersetfbir*. <sup>sum old Evidences clarus fons.</sup>

The Bishops of *Sarum* Sete was a long tyme at *Shirburne*.

Syns Monkes were set ther for Chanons.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch dedicate to our Lady  
servid ontille a hunderith Yeres syns for the chife Paroche  
Chirch of the Town.

This was the Cause of the Abolition of the Paroch Chirch  
there. The Monkes and the Townes-Men felle at variaunce,  
bycause the Townes-Men tooke privilege to use the Sacra-  
ment of Baptisme in the Chapelle of *Al-Halowes*. Wher-  
apon one *Walter Galler*, a stoute Bocher, dwelling yn *Shir-  
burne*, defacid clene the Font-stone, and after the variaunce  
growing to a playne sedition, and the Townes-Menne by the  
Mene of an Erle of *Hastendune*, lying yn those Quarters,  
and taking the Townes-Mennes Part, and the Bishop of *Sa-  
resbyri* the Monkes Part, a Preste of *Al-Halowes* shot a Shaft  
with fier into the Toppe of that Part of S. *Marye* Chirch  
that devidid the Est Part that the Monkes usid \* from the  
Townes-Men usid: and this Partition chauncing at that  
tyme to be thakkid yn the Rose was fette a fier, and con-  
sequently al the hole Chirch, the Lede and Belles meltid,  
was defacid.

Then *Bradeford* Abbare of *Shirburne* + perfecutid this Injurie:  
and the Townes-Menne were forcid to contribute to the  
Reedifyng of this Chirch.

Fol. 48.

+ *Lege* thing. \* *Lege cum B.* from that the. ≠ *Prosecuted B.*

But

But after thys tyme *Al-Halowes* Chirch and not S. *Maryes* was usid for the Paroche Chirch.

At the Est Parte of S. *Mary* Chirch was reedified yn Abbate *Bradefordes* tyme, saving a Chapelle of our Lady an old Peace of Work that the Fier came not to, by reasoun that it was of an older Building.

There were of auncient tyme buried 2. Kinges, Sunnes to *Ethelwolpe* King of *West Saxons*, yn a Place behynd the High Altare of S. *Marie* Chirch; but ther now be no Tumbes nor no Writing of them seene.

A Noble Man caullid *Philip Fitz Payne* was buried and his Wife with hym under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. This Tumbe was of late defacid.

*Peter Rameynne* next Abbate saving one to<sup>1</sup> *Bradeford* buildid a *fundamentis* al the West Part of S. *Marie* Chirch.

The Porche of the South side of the Body of S. *Mary* Chirch ys an antique Peace of Work, and was not defacid with Fier, bycause it stooode with a far lower Rose then the Body of the Chirch did.

The Cloyster of thabbay on the North side of the Chirch was buildid by one Abbate *Frithe*. This Abbate was not very long afore *Bradefordes* Tyme.

*Myer* the last Abbate of *Skirburn* saving one made the fair Castel over the Conduct in the Cloister and the Spoutes of it.

The Hedde of this Water is in a Peace of the Toune, and is caullid *New Welle*.

The Chapitre House is ancient, and yn the Volte of it be payntid the Images of Bisshops that had their Sete at *Skirburn*.

One S. *John* a Noble Man lyith yn the Chapitre Houise.

*Rameynne* Abbate sette a Chapelle caullid *our Lady of Bow* hard to the South side of the old Lady Chapelle.

Ther is an old Arch of a Gate at the Est South Est Ende of S. *Mary* Chirch, as a token that of old Tyme the Close of Chanons or Monkes was enwallid about.

Ther was of old Tyme a Paroche Chirch *titulo S. Ementiana* now faullen clene downe. It stode in the North side of the Toune wher now is a Close.

There was a Chapelle of S. *Michael* yn the Toune now clene doun.

Ther was a Chapelle of *Thomas Bekket* on the Grene in *Skirburn*. it stondith but iaclebratid.

There was an Heremitage of S. *John* by the Myle, now downe.

Ther was an Hospital begon by devotion of good People yn *Skirburn* an<sup>o</sup>. 4. *Henrici 6.* and the King is taken for Founder of it. It stondith yet.

Ther

Ther is a Chapelle in S. Marye Chirch Yard. one Dogget a Chanon of *Saresbyri* made it of late dayes.

The Bishop of *Saresbyri* is Lord of the Town of *Skirburne*.

*Skirburn* standith on the Northside of the Breke that cummith by it.

The Castelle of *Skirburne* is in the Eft End of the Town upon a Rokky Hillet. it hath by West North West, and by Eft South Eft, Morisch Grounde.

*Rogerus le Poer*, Bishop of *Saresbyri* in Henry the first Tyme, buildid this Castelle, and cast a great Dike without it, and made a false Mure without the Dike.

Ther be 4. great Toures yn the Castelle Waulle. wherof one is the Gate Houfe. every of them hath 3. Lodgingges yn highth. The great Lodging is yn the midle of the Castelle Court, very strong and ful of Voultes. There be few Peaces of Work yn *England* of thanquite of this that standith so hole and so welle couchid.

One Bishop *Langton* made of late tyme a new Peace of Work and Lodging of Stone at the West End of the Haul. other memorable Peace of work was none set up ther syngs the first Building.

There is a Chapelle in a little Close without the Castelle by Eft.

There lyith at the Ende of the Castelle a Mere that sumtyme hath beene very much larger then it is now, as chokid up with flagges and wedes. There cummith a\* Ryver ynto this Mere.

This Broke risith of v. Springes caullid the vij. Sifters in an hille side a 2. Miles or more by Eft from the Mere at a place communely caullid *Horetborn*. and thens sone gathering to one Botom maketh a Broke that cummith into the Mere, and after cumming to a straite Botom agayne goith to *Skirburn* Milles. Wher about the lower Myllie a Broke of much like Quantite cummith into it by the South Ripe of it.

This Broke risith a 3. Miles of from the Confluence by flat Eft at a Place caullid *Puscandelle*, and rennith ynto the West even by the Botom without the Park bytwixt *Skirburn* Water and it.

*Skirburn* Water thens goith a 3. or more Milys to *Clifton*, wher Master *Horsey* dwelleth, and sumwhat lower goith ynto *Puele* Ryver.

Above this Confluence on the same Ripe upper on *Ivel* cummith *Westcoker* Water yn that risith by Weste a 3. Miles from the Place that he enterith yn ynto *Ivel*.

Fol. 50.

*Chocherus*  
flu.

\* Broke *supra* lin. in Autogr.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

From *Skirburn* backward to *South-Cadbyri* 3. good Miles.

A little beyond this *Cadbyri* I turnid flat West by a little Chapelle, and a Mile thens a good Mile of I passid over a Stone Bridge sumwhat above augmentid with the Broke that risith out of Mr. *Fitzjames* Ponde, and thens a 4. good Miles of al by low Ground yn fighte to *Ilchester*.

Al this way the Pastures and Feedes be much enclosid with Hegg Rowes of Elmes.

Or I cam to *Ilchester* by Estimation of a Mile *Cadbyri* Water and *Ivelcestre* Water *confluent*.

Sum think that at *Coscomb* is one of the farthest Hedges of *Ivel* Ryver 2. Miles by . . . . above *Ivel* Village.

The Streme of . . . . cummith by *Ivel* Village, and then a 3. Miles lower cummith to *Ivel* Toun Village: and here, as I hard, the Streame brekith into 2. Partes and sone joynith agayn. and so even fraite to *Limington*. and ther I saw *divortium aquae* made longe syms and cut by hand to serve a Mille in *Limington*, and thens the hole Streame goith scant a Mile of to *Ivelcestre*.

Fol. 51. I enterid by South West into *Ilchester* over a great Stone Bridge of vij. Arches, yn the midle wherof were ij. little Houses of Stone. one of the right Hond, wher the commune gaiol is for Prisoners yn *Somersetshir*. The other House on the left Hond. The lesser of booth semid to me to have bene a Chapelle. The Toune of *Ilchester* hath beene a very large thyng, and one of the auncient Townes yn al that Quarter. At this tyme it is yn wonderful decay, as a thing in a maner rafid with men of Warre.

Ther hath beene *in bonum memoria* 4. Paroche Chirchis yn the Toune, wherof one yet is occupied. The tokens of other 2. yet stond, and the 4. is clene yn Ruine.

Ther is a fre Chapelle in the Toune, the bakside wherof cummith to the Ryver side even hard bynethe the Bridge. and ther joynith a right praty Mansion House to this Chapelle. I have hard say That many Yeres syms ther was a Nunry wher this Chapelle ys.

Ther was also a late a House of Freres yn this Toune.

The greatest Token of auncient Building that I saw yn al the Toune ys a Stone Gate archid and voltid, and a Chapelle or Chirch of S. *Michael*, as I remembre, over it.

The Ryver of *Ivel* rennith from *Ivelcestre* to *Lamport* a 4. Miles lower.

Thens to *Michelboro*, wher is a Bridge of Tymber over *Ivel*. and the Water ebbith and flowith a . . . . above this Bridge.

\* Thens

\*Thens to *Ilminstre* — [Take better hede. for *Ilmestre*, as I fynd lernid, ys withyn a Mile of *Whitlakington*, where Master *Spek* dwellith, and is not on *Ivel Water*.]

And so to *Bridgwater*.

If a Man might go for the Fennes the next way from *Ivelkeſtre* to *Bridgwater* it were not x. Miles betwixt, where now it is xij.

From *Ivelkeſtre* to *Limington* Village about a Mile. One *Isuerney* was owner of this Toune and Lordship. he lyith richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North side of the Paroche Chirch of *Limington*. Fol. 52.

Ther lyith at the Feete of *Isuerney* a Woman vaylid in a low Tumbe with an Image of Stone.

Ther lyith also in the South Arche of the same Chapelle a Gentleman and his Wife, I think also of the *Isuerneys*.

There is a Cantuarie Preſt in the Chapelle.

*Isuerney* dwellid, as sum think, in the farme at the North Eſt side of the Chirch.

*Isuerneys* Landes cam by Heires Generale to the *Bonevilles* of *Devonſhire*.

There was but one of the *Bonevilles* that was a Baron: and that was Syr *Wylliam Boneville*, whos Sonne married an Heire Generale of the Lord *Harington*, and *Cecil* his Heire General was maried to *Thomas* the Lord Marquife of *Dorſete*.

This Lord *Boneville* had many Bastardes, wheroſt he ſet up one in the West Partes, gyving him a 100. Markes of Land by the Yere. and this familie yet remainith there.

From *Limington* to *Montegue* by good Pasture and Corne Ground enclosid and meately woddiſ a 4. Miles.

The Toune of *Montegue* hath a poore Market, and is buildid of Stone as communely al Townes theraboute be. I redde in the Booke of the Antiquites of *Gleſſenbyſt* that this Toune was caullid yn the *Saxons* Tyme *Logaresburch*. Sum thynk that ther was a great Caſtel and Fortereſſe at this Toune yn the *Saxons* Tyme. Sum ſay that the Counte of *Moretone* buildid a Caſtelle there ſone after the Conqueſt: but that a Caſtelle hath bene there, and that the Counte of *Moreton* lay yn it, it is without doute. This Count chaungid the olde Name and caullid it *Montegue*, bycause it ftode on a ſharpe point of an Hille, and fynd that Name hath prevaylid. This Counte of *Moreton* began a Priory of Blake Monkes a 3. or 4. in numbre under the Rootes of *Montegue* Hille, enduing it with 3. fair Lordeshippes, *Montegue* and *Titenbul* joyning to it. The 3. was *Cricke* a 10. Miles from *Montegue* West. Fol. 53.

*a* This Mr. Leland added ſince he writ the other.

South West. The Counte of *Moreton* toke part with *Robert Curthose* agayn King *Henry* the first, and after was toke, put in Prifone, and his Landes attaintid: at the which tyme the 3. Lordshipes gyven to *Montegue* Priory were taken away, and then were the Monkes compellid to begge for a certein season. At the lafte King *Henry* the first had pyte of them, and offerid them their owne Landes again and more, so that the wold leave that Place and go to *Lamporte*, wher at that tyme he entendid to have made a notable Monasterie. But the Monkes entretid hym that they might kepe theyr old Houfe: and apon that he restorid them their 3. Lordshipes, tranlating his mynde of building an Abbey from *Lamporte* to *Readyng*. Then cam on *Reginaldus Cancellerius*, so namid by likelihod of his Office, a man of great Fame about King *Henry* the first, and he felle to Religion, and was Prior of *Montegue*, and enlarginid it with Buildinges and Possessions. And thus the Priory encreasing, and the hole Lordship of *Montegue* beynge yn the Monkes Possession, the notable Castelle partely felle to Ruine, and partly was taken doun to make the Priory. So that many Yeres syas no Building of it remaynid, only a Chapelle was ferre apon the very toppe of the Dungeon, and that yet stondith ther.

From *Montegue* to *Stoke under Hamden* about a Mile. I saw at *Stoke* in a Botom hard by the Village very notable Ruines of a great Manor Place or Castelle. and yn this Manner Place remaynith a very auncient Chapelle, wheryn be diverse Tumbes of Noble Men and Wimen.

Fol. 54. In the South West side of the Chapelle be 5. Images on Tumbes on hard joynid to another, 3. of Mennē harneshid and shildid, and 2. of Women. Ther hath bene \* Inscription on eche of them, but now so sore defacid that they cannot be reddis.

I saw a Shelde or 2. al verrey of blyew and white.

Ther be in this part of the Chapelle also 2. Tumbes without Images.

There is in the Northside of the Body of the Chapelle a Tumbe in the Waulle without Image or Writing, and a Tumbe with a goodly Image of a man of Armes in the North side of the Quyer of the Chapelle, with a Shield, as I remembre, al verrey, and even afore the Quyer Doore but without it lyith a very grete flatte Marble stonē with an Image in Brasse flatteley graven, and this Writing yn French about it:

Icy gis le noble & gy" vaillant Chevalier Maheu de Gurney,  
 iadys seneschal de Landes & capitain du Chastel Daques pro  
 nostre seignor le roy en la duché de Guyene, que on sa vie fu  
 a la batail de Beuamarin, & c ale a apres a la fuge Dalg-  
 zire sur le Sarazines, & aussi a les batailles de Le Icluse, de  
 Cressy, de Yngeneffe, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, & a plu-  
 sours autres batailles & asséges en les quex il gaigna noblement  
 graund los & honour per le space d de <sup>xx</sup> iiiij. & xxvj. ans, &  
 morut le xxvj. jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jesu Christ  
 MCCCCVJ. que de salme dieux eit mercy. amen.

Ther was beside this Grave another in the Westeende of  
 the Body of the Chapelle having a gret flat stone without  
 Inscription.

I markid yn the Wyndowes 3. sortes of Armes, one al  
 Verry blew and white. another with iij. Stripes Gules down  
 right in a feld of Gold. The 3. was Croſſelettes of Golde  
 many intermiſt in one yn a Feld, as I remembre, Gules.

Ther is a Provoſt longgng to this Collegiate Chapelle  
 now yn Decay, wher sumtyme was good Service, and now  
 but a Meffe faiſ a 3. Tymes yn the Weeke.

The Provoſt hath a large House yn the Village of Stoke  
 therby.

The notable Quarre of Stone ys even therby at *Hamden*,  
 out of the which hath beene taken many a Day Stones for  
 al the goodly Buildinges therabout in al Quarters.

From *Stoke* to *Crokeborn*, a Mene Market Toun Southwest  
 from *Montegue*, a 5. Miles, and 4. from *Stoke* by Hilly  
 Ground.

*Crokeborn* is ſette under the Rootes of an Hille. Ther  
 I ſaw nothing very notable. Yet there ys a praty Croſſe en-  
 vironid with ſmaul Pillers, and a praty Toune House yn  
 the Market Place.

The Chirch ſtondith on the Hille, and by it is a Gram-  
 mar Schole endowid with Landes for an annual Stipende.

*Haselberge* is about a Mile from *Crokeborn*. at this Place  
 lyvid the Holy Heremite and Prophete *Wulfrik* yn King  
*Henry* the 1. Dayes. The Erle of *Derby* ys now owner of  
 that Lordſhip.

From *Crokeborn* by Hilly Ground but plentiful of Corne,  
 Grasſe and Elme Wood, wherwith moſt part of al *Somerset-*  
*shire* ys yn hegge rowys enclosid, ſcant a 2. Miles to *George*  
*Henton* Village, ſo cauſlid bycaufe the Paroch Chirch there is  
 dedicate to S. *George*.

Heere hath Sir *Hugh Poulet* a right goodly Maner Place

<sup>a</sup> Deſt B. <sup>b</sup> Z ſupra r. <sup>c</sup> Ala apres B. <sup>d</sup> De 96. ans, & morut in B.

of Fre Stone, with 2. goodly high-Tourres embatelid in the ynner Court.

Ther hath beene of auncient Tyme a Maner Place at this *Henton*. But al that there now is notable is of the Building of Syr *Amis Poulet*, Father to Syr *Hugh* now lyving.

This Syr *Hugh* hath of late made a Parke not far from his House at *Henton* in the side of an Hylle.

From *Henton* to *Kingeston* Village a 2. Miles *dim.* by Hilly and Enclosid Ground, and thens passing about a Mile farther I lefte *White-Lakington* half a Mile of on the right hond, wher Mr. *Speke* hath his principale Houfe, and a Parke: and about a Mile of on the lufe Honde I left another Maner Place of his caullid . . . . .

Fol. 56. Thens to *Cury-Malet* a 3. Miles, wher is a Parke longging to *Chambernowne* of *Devonshire*.

I lefte this Parke a litle on the lufe Honde, and sone after cam over a great Brook, that risith West South West, and rennith Est North Est into *Ivel* a 2. Miles above *Michel-boro* by Estimation.

(Here I cam from the Hilly Ground to the Low and Marschy Ground of *Somersetshir*.)

Thens to *North-Cury* stille by low Ground about a 2. Miles or more. The Chirch of *Welles* hath fair Landes here.

And hereabout is *Stoke Gregory*, wher the Chirch of *Welles* hath Possessions.

Thens about a Mile to the Ripe of *Thone* Ryver, by the which I passid by the space of half a Mile, and there I went over *Thone* by a Wood Bridge.

*Atbelney* lyith half a Mile lower on *Thone*, and ther is a Bridge of Wood to entre to thabbay, and beneth that almost at the very Confluence of *Thone* and *Ivel* is another Wood Bridge over *Thone*.

*Thonetoun* alias *Tawntoun* is a 5. Miles by South West from *Atbelney*.

*Thonetoun* is about a vij. Miles from *Bridge-Walter*.

There is a great Bridge on *Thone* at *Basford* a Mile lower then *Thonetoun*.

From this Bridge by *Atbelney* I rode by low Marsch Ground a 2.. Miles to *Pederton* Park.

Here at *Pederton* the soyle Westward and South West risith agayn and ys not fenny.

There ys a great Numbre of Dere longging to this Park, yet hath it almost no other Enclosure but Dikes to let the Catelle of the Commune to cum yn.

The Dere trippe over these Dikes and feede al about the Fennes, and resort to the Park agayn. There is a praty Lodge motid yn the Parke.

There

There cummyth a praty Broke thorough the Park, and half a Mile beneth the Park it goith ynto *Ivel*.

This Brooke is caullid *Peder*, and risith West South West yn the Hyles aboute a 2. Myles of. First it cummith by \* *North-Pederton*, a praty uplandisch Toun, wher is a fair Chirch, the Personage wherof was impropriate to a *Myn-bibcland*.

Then it touchith on *South-Pederton*, yn the which Paroch the Parke standith. and so to the Ryver of *Ivel*.

From the Lodge in *Pederton Parke* to *Northpederton* a Mile. Fol. 57.

From *Northpederton* to *Bridgewater* 2. Miles. The way or I cam ynto *Bridgwater* was causid with Stone more then half a Myle.

Entering into *Bridgwater* I passid by a Chapelle of S. *Savior* standing on the Ripe of the Haven.

Then I enterid into a Suburbe, and so over a Bridg, under the which rennith a Brook, that risith a 4. Miles of by West at *Bromefelde*.

The South Gate of the Towne joinith hard onto this Bridge.

The Towne of *Bridgwater* is not wallid, nor hath not beene by any likelyhod that I saw. Yet there be 4. Gates yn the Towne namid as they be sette by Est, West, North, and South. The Waulles of the Stone Houies of the Toune be yn steeede of the Towne Waulles. I rode from the South Gate yn a praty Streate a while, and then I turnid by Est and cam to the Market Place.

The fairest Streate and principale Showe of the Toune ys from the West Gate to the Easte Gate.

The Ryver of *Ivel* there joynith with the Salt Creeke. <sup>b</sup> and Arme of the Se rennith crosse thorough this Strete from South to North. and to passe over this Arme there is a right auncient stronge and high Bridge of stone of 3. Arches begon of *William Bruer*, the first Lord of that Towne, yn King *Richard* the first and King *John's* Dayes. Fol. 58.

One *Trivetb*, a Gentleman, as I there lernid, of *Devon-shir* or *Cornewalle*, finisched this Bridge : and the *Trivetes*, beynge the Armes that *Trivetb* gave, appere there in a Shield yn the coping of the Chekes of the Bridge.

That part of the Towne that stondith on the West side of the Bridge and Haven is thre tymes as bygge as that that stondith on the Est side.

The Castelle sumtyme a right fair and strong Peace of Worke, but now al goyng to mere Ruine, standith harde bynethe the Bridge of the West side of the Haven. *Wylliam Bruer* the first buildid this Castelle.

<sup>a</sup> U *supra* o in *Autogr.* <sup>b</sup> An Arme B.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

These Thinges I markid yn the Weste Parte of the Towne :  
One large Paroch Chirch.

A goodly House wher sumtyme a College was of Gray Freres.

*Wylliam Bruer*, siane to *Wylliam Bruer* the first, buildid this House.

One of the Lordes *Breteux* and his Wife were especial Benefactors to this House. Therepon his Hert and his Wifes Body were buryed there.

The Accusumer of *Bridgewater* hath translatisid this Place to a right goodly and pleasant dwelling House.

There ys an Hospitale yn this Parte of the Towne of the Building and Fundation of Menne yn the Towne ; but it is endowed with litle or no Lande.

The Chapelle of S. *Saviour* at the South side withoute the Town was buildid *in honorem memoriae* by a Merchant of *Bridgewater* cawlid *William Poel* or *Pole*.

In the Est Parte of the Town is onely the House or late College of S. *John* a thing notable : and this House standith partly withoute the Est Gate.

This College had Prestes that had the Apparell of Secular Fol. 59. Prestes with a Croffe on there Breste : And\* this House was adjoynid an Hospitale for poore folkes.

*Wylliam Bruer* the first foundid this Place, and gave onto it faire Possessions.

*Wylliam Bruer* the firste was buried at *Dunkefuelle*, an Abbey of *White Monkes* of his Fundation yn *Devonshire*.

*Wylliam Bruer* the first Wife was buried at *Motesfonte*, a Priorie of her Husbandes Fundation.

There hath faullen yn ruine and fore Decay above 200. Houses yn the Toun of *Bridgewater* in tyme of remembraunce.

From *Bridgewater* to *Canington* a 2. Miles.

As I cam ynto *Canington*, a praty uplandischt Towne, I passid over a bygge Brooke that risith not far of by West yn the Hilles, and passinge by *Canington* rennith into the Haven of *Bridgewater* a 2. Miles and more by Estimation lower then *Bridgewater*.

The Paroche Chirch of *Canington* is very fair and welle adornyd.

There was a Priory of Nunnis, whos Chirch was hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroche Chirch. *Rogeres* of the Court hath this Priorie, and also *Minckyn* *Buckland* gyven onto hym.

From *Canington* to *Stowey* 3. good Miles.

*Stowey* a poore Village stondith yn a Botom, emong Hilles. Heere ys a goodly Maner Place of the Lorde *Audeley*'s stond-

\* To this B.

ing

ing exceeding pleasantly for good pastures, and having by it a Parke of redde Deere and another of falow, and a faire Brooke serving al the Offices of the Maner Place.

The Lord *Audeley*, that rebellid yn *Henry* the vij. Tyme, began great Foundations of Stone Work to the enlarging of his Houfe, the which yet be seene half onperfect.

The Ryver of *Stowey* risith yn the Hilles therby by West, and renning along thorough *Stowey* Village goith after to the Se.

The Se is about a 4. Miles from *Stow*.

From *Stowey* to \* S. *Andres* a 5. Miles. I left this Village a little on the right, it standith about a Mile from the Se.

In this Paroche I saw a fair Park and Manor Place of the *Lutterelles*, caullid *Quenck-Hedde*, bycause it standith at the Hedde of *Quenck-Hilles* toward the Se.

These Hilles renne in Crestes from *Quenck-Hedde* toward *Taunton*, as from North to South Eft.

I passid over 2. notable Brokes bytwixt *Stow* and S. *Andres*: that ran from the Montaynes to the Se.

From S. *Andres* to *Willington* a 2. Miles.

I passid over a great Brooke or I cam to *Willington*, rising from South and renning by North to the Se.

A Quarter of a Mile from *Willington* or more I cam to *Orchard*, wher Mr. *John Wyndebam* dwellith.

This Maner Place was erecid by a younger Brother of the *Sydenhams*. And of this Name ther hath beene 4. owners of *Orchard* that was purchafid by the first of the 4.

The Secunde *Sidenham* maried with the Heire General of one *Gamer*, or rather *Gambon*, a Man of 200. Markes of Lande in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*.

This *Gambon* gave in a felde of Sylver thre legges Sables.

*Sidenham* the 2. buildid moste part or almost al the good Building of *Orchard*.

The 3. dyed, leving a Sunne and 2. Doughters.

The Sunne or he cam to xxij. Yeres of Age dyed.

The 2. Doughters were thus maried: one to *John Wyndham*, a younger Brother of *Wyndham* of *Felbridge* yn *Northfolk*. The other was maried to . . . .

The eldest House of the *Sidenhams* is at *Brinton* by *Mon-* Fol. 61.  
*tegue*.

And this *Sidenham* of *Brinton*, a Man of good Yeres, lyith now at a little Maner Place of his withyn a Mile of *Orchard* caullid *Combe*.

\* *Ethelreda* is written over *Andres* in the Original; but in Mr. Bullock's Copy *Ethelreda* is omitted.

## LELAND'S ITINERARY.

There lyith also at *Nettcombe*, withyn a Mile of *Orchard* or little more, another *Sidenham* cumming out of the House of *Brimton*. This *Sidenham* may spende a \* 50. Land by the *Yere*.

I markid yn the Glasse Wyndowes at Master + *Wyndham's* *John Wyndham* and *Thomas* Knighttes Armes. The one of them maried *Howard* the Duke of *Northfolke* Doughter: the other the Doughter of the Lord *Scrope* of *Bekes*.

*Orchard* is yn the Paroche of S. *Decus*, alias *Decus*, a Mile or more from the Se side, and a 2. Miles from the Chappelle of our Lady of *Cliffe*.

From *Orchard* to *Cliffe* Chapel a 3. Miles or more.

Or I cam to this Chapel almost by a Mile I passid over a Broke that cummith from *Cliffe*-Abbey. At this Place I left *Cliffe*-Abbey scant a Quarter of a Mile of by South on the lift Hond, and hard by on the right Hond by North I saw a fair Stone Bridge of one Arche.

*Cliffe*-Chapelle, wher offering was to our Lady, is set apon no very high Ground, but rocky. it is welle buildid: and on the South side of it is a goodly Ynne al of Stone a late usid for Pilgrimes.

The Se is about half a Mile from *Cliffe*-Chapelle.

From *Cliffe*-Chapelle to *Dunster* a 2. Miles.

I passid over a Brooke that cummith thorough *Dunster* Park.

*Marsch* *Wood* Park bytwixt our Lady of *Clyde* and *Dunster*.

*Dunster* Toun stondith in a Botom. The Paroch Chirch is set in Ground sumwhat rising.

There is a very celebreate Market at *Dunsterre* onsa Wekes.

There is a Fair privilegid to be at *Dunster* every *Whitsun*-Mone-day.

The Toun of *Dunsterre* makith Cloth.

Fol. 62. The Glory of this Toun rose by the *Moions* that were after Erles of *Somerset*.

The *Moions* had *jura regalia* at *Dunster*.

The *Moions* buildid the right goodly and stronge Castelle of *Dunsterre*.

The Dungeon of the Castelle of *Dunsterre* hath beene fullie of goodly Building. But now there is but only a Chappelle in good case.

Syr *Hugh Latrell* did of late Dayes repaire this Chapelle.

The fairest Part of the Castelle welle maintenid is yn the North Est of the Court of it.

\* Sic in Autographo. fol. Land habet B. + *Windham's* the Armes of *John Windham* and *Thomas Windham* Knightes. The one maried the Doughter of *Howard* D. of *Northfolke*, the other &c. B.

Syr *Hugh Lasterelle* in the Tyme of Dame *Margarete* his Wife, Sister to the olde Lord *Dalbeney*, made a fair Tourre by North cummyng into the Castelle.

Sir *Hugh* had another Wife caullid *Ganillean*, Doughter to *York of Devonshire*.

Syr *Andrew Lasterelle*, Sunne to Sir *Hugh*, † build of new a pece of the Castel Wau by Est.

There be great Hilles on every fide of the Castelle Hille except toward North Est.

There longgith many Privileges and Knightes Services to be doone to this Castelle.

Ther is a praty Park joyning to theft part of the Castelle.

The late Priory of Blake Monkes stoeode yn the Rootes of the North West fide of the Castelle, and was a Celle to *Batbe*.

The hole Chirch of the late Priory servith now for the Paroche Chirch. Afore tymes the Monkes had the Est Parte closid up to their Use.

In the North Part of this was buried undre an Arche by the high Altare one of the *Lasterelles*, or, as I rather thynke, of the *Moions*: for he hath a Garland about his Helmet: and so were Lordes of old Tymes usid to be buried.

There ly ij. Images on the South side of the Chauncelle of one of the *Moions* and his Wife: and therby lay an Image of one of the *Everardes* Gentilmen first there set up by the *Moions*, yn token wherof they had a parte of the Castelle to defende by Service. the image lyith now bytwixt ij. Arches or Boteres in the Chirch Yarde.

The Maner Place of the *Everardes* was and yet ys at *Aller* in \* *Carnetox* Paroche a Mile from *Dunster* Castelle.

*Carnetoun* is shortely spoken for *Cariantoxes Twayne*, wher yet is a Chapel of this Sainct that sumtyme was the Paroche Chirche. Fol. 63.

Ther lyith one *Elizabeth*, Wife to one of the *Lasterelles*, afore the high Altare under a playne Stone.

There cummith a praty brooke by West from the Hilles therby, and so rennith . . . . .

From *Dunstere* to *Minbeved* a 2. Miles.

*Minbeved* hath ons a Weeke a praty Market.

The fairest Part of the Toun standith in the Botom of an Hille. The Residew rennith stepe up a long the Hille, yn the Toppe wherof is a fair Paroche Chirche,

The Toune is exceeding ful of *Irish Menne*.

The Beere lyith at the North Est Point of the Hille.

There was a fair Park by *Minbeved*, but Sir *Andrew Lasterelle* of late tyme destroyd it.

† *Loge* buildid. \* *Cran supra Carn scribatur.*

From *Minebeved* to *Aber Thawen*\* yn *Glamorgan* the next tract there into *Wales* a 18. Miles.

From *Minebeved* up along the *Severns* Shore to *Stoke Gury* a xvij. Miles, where is a good Village.

Thens to the Sterte a 3. Miles, and there is the Mouth of *Briderwater Haven*.

From *Minebeved* doun on the *Severns* Shore to a Place caullid *Hores-Taw* a 3. Miles. There beginnith the Rode that is communely caullid *Perlogb Bay*, a meatly good Rode for Shippes, and so goith to *Comban*, peraventure shortly spoken for *Columbene*, a 3. Miles of; and thus far I was ad- certenid that *Somersetshire* went or farther.

From *Comban* to the Sterte most parte of the Shore is Hilly Ground, and nere the Shore is no store of Wood: that that is ys al in Hegge rowes of Enclosures.

There is great Plenty of Benes in this Quarter and in- ward to the Landes.

And of these Benes ther is yn a maner a Staple at *Brid- water* when Corne is dere in the Parties beyond the Se.

There is also yn this Quarter great Plenty of Whete and Catelle.

From *Duneforre* to *Exford* Village a 7. Miles.

Of these 7. Miles 3. or 4. of the first were al hilly and rokky, ful of Brokes in every Hilles botom and meatly woddid.

These Brookes by my Estimation ranne toward the *Se- verne* Se.

The Residew of the way to *Exford* was partly on a Moore and sumwhat baren of Corne, and partly hilly, having many Brookes gathering to the hither Ripe of *Ex* Ryver.

There is a little Tymbre Bridge at *Exfords* over *Ex* brooke, ther being a smal water.

*Ex* risith in *Exmore* at a place caullid *Exerage* a 3. Miles of by North Weste, and so goith toward *Tyverton* a xvij. Miles lower, and thens to *Excestre* a x. Miles.

From *Exford* to *Simonsbath* Bridge a 4. Miles, al by Forest, Baren, and Morisch Ground, wher ys store and breading of yong Catelle, but little or no Corne or Habitation.

There rennith at this Place caullid *Simonsbath* a Ryver be- twixt to great Morisch Hilles in a depe Botom, and ther is a Bridge of Woodde over this Water.

The Water in Somer most communely rennith flat upon stones easi to be passid over, but when Raynes cum and Stormes of Wyntre it ragith and ys depe.

The large  
forest of  
*Exmore*.

This Water  
risith by  
North  
Weste.

Always this Streame ys a great deale bygger Water then Ex is at *Exford*, yet it resortith into Ex Ryver.

The Boundes of *Somerseteshire* go beyond this streame one way by North West a 2. Miles or more to a place caullid *the Spynnes*, and *the Tournes*; for ther be Hillokes of Yerth cast up of auncient tyme for Markes and Limites betwixt *Somerseteshire* and *Devonshire*. and here about is the Limes and Boundes of *Exmore* forest.

From *Simonsbath* Bridge I rode up an high Morisch Hylle, and so passing by 2. Myles in lyke Ground, the soyle began to be sumwhat fruteful, and the Hilles to be ful of Enclosures, ontylle I cam a 3. Miles farther to a poore Village caullid *Brafford*, wher rennith a Broke by likelihod resorting to *Simonsbath* Water and Ex. Fol. 65.

From *Brafford* to *Berystaple* an 8. Miles by hilly ground, having much Enclosures for Pasture and Corne.

The Toun of *Berystaple* hath be waullid, and the Waulle was in cumpace by Estimation half a Myle. It is now almost clene faullen. The names of the 4. Gates by Est, West, North and South, yet remain, and manifest Tokens of them.

The Suburbes be now more then the Toun.

The Houses be of Stone, as al Houses in good Townes there aboute be.

There be manifest Ruines of a great Castelle at the North West side of the Towne a litle beneath the Toun Bridge, and a Peace of the Dungeon yet standith. One *Jobetus de Tresnes, filius Aluredi*, was the first that I can reade of that lay yn this Castelle.

There is but one Paroche Chirch in the Town.

There hath bee 4. Chapelles yn the Toun, of the which one was at the Est End of the Bridge dedicate to *Thomas Becket*, now profanid.

The other 3. yet stande. one of *Albany*, at the North Gate. Another of *S. Nicolas*, at the West Gate, as I remembre.

One *Holman*, Vicar of the Paroche Chirch in *Berystaple*, made a fair Chapelle, and foundid a Cantuarie in it in the Paroche Chirch Yard in *Berystaple*.

The Priorie of Blake Monkes at the Northe Ende of the Towne was foundid by *Jobetus de Totenes*, that was Lord of the Toun and Castelle of *Berystaple*.

A Fair at the Nativite of our Lady at *Berystaple*.

One

I think that the olde Name of the Toun was in the *Britaine* *Tunge Aberstow*, bycause it stode toward the Mouth of *Tow* Ryver. *Berdene* shortly or corruptely spokeng, as I thinke, for *Abernesso*. *Staple* is an addition for a Market.

One *Tracy* was after Lorde of the Castelle and Toune of *Berstaple*, and taken as founder of the Priorie.

Sum say that one of the *Tracys* made the right great and sumptuous Bridge of Stone having 16. high Arches at *Berstaple*.

There be Landes gyven to the Maintenaunce of this Bridge.

One *Philippus de Columbariis* was after Lord of *Berstaple*: and this *Philip* died *circa annum Dni. 1344.* or 47. he and his Wife lay booth buried in the Priory of *Berstaple*.

There lay summe of the Barons of *Stane yn Ireland* buryed in *Berstaple* Priory.

Then was one *William Merton* a Knight Lord of *Berstaple*.

The Duke of *Excester* was of late Dayes Lord of *Berstaple*.

*Rel. 66.* The Countes of *Richement*, grand Dame to *Henry the 8*, was Lady of *Berstaple*.

*Henry* late Duke of *Richement* and *Somerset* was Lord of *Berstaple*.

There is a Mair in *Berstaple*, and the Burgeses take King *Edward* as chief of Privileges to the Toun.

*Plymton* is devidid from the North Suburbe and the Priory only by a grete Causey of Stone, having an archid Bridge at eche Ende of it.

This Bridge was made long sines by a Merchaunt of *London* caullid *Stawford* \* long sines by this occasion :

He chauncid to be at *Berstaple* to by Cloth, and saw a Woman ryding to cum over by the low salte Marsch from *Plymton* towarde *Berstaple*, and the tyde cam so sore yn by a gutte, that brekith yn there from the Haven shore to the Marsch, that she could not passe: and crying for Help, no man durst cum to her, and so she was drownid.

Then *Stawford* toke + the Prior of *Berstaple* a certen summe of Money to begyn this Causey, chekid on eche fide, and the Bridgges, and after payid for the performing of it.

There cummith a praty Broke from the Hilles at *Berstaple* by Eft and rennith along by the Priorye Waulle, and so goith thorowgh the Bridge at the Ende of the Causey, and strayte dryvith a Mille and so ynto the Haven.

Picartes and other smaul Vessels cum up by a gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at *Plymton* Townes Ende.

*Plymton* is but one fair long streate. and is mainteynid by Clothe making.

The West North West side of the Toun for the more part longid to the Priory of *Berstaple*.

The Eft fide of the Toune longid to thabbay of *Clif* for

\* Redundans. + To the S.

# LELAND'S ITINERARY.

33.

the more part. King *Abelstan* gave fair Landes in and by *Plymton* to thabbay of *Malmesbyri*.

*Malmesbyris* had also the Personage of *Plymton* impropriatid.

The Bishop of *Exceſſore* hath an auncient Maner Place a Mile above *Berſtaſle*-Bridg caullid *Tawton* on the Eſt part of the Haven. Bishop *Veyſy* of late made this House ſumwhat leſſe then it was but more handſum.

The Erle of *Batbe* hath a right goodly Maner and Place at *Tawſtoke* on the West ſide of the Haven a Mile above *Berſtaſle* Bridge.

The King gave of late to the Erle of *Hampton* a great Lordſhip caullid *Fremington*. it lyith from byneth *Berſtaſle* Bridge on the West ſide of the Haven to the Nefſe.

The Ryver of *Taw* riſith in *Exmore* by Eſt South Eſt from *Berſtaſle*.

The Ryver of *Taw* is no very mayne ſtreame at the Ebbe as it apperith at *Berſtaſle*.

From *Berſtaſle* to the very Haven Mouth a v. Miles: and the very Mouth of it is no large thing: and a little without is a barre.

\* There rennith a ſhore on the West ſide of the Haven a 3. Miles byneth *Berſtaſle* to this Nefſe or Point metith the Ryver of *Trege* and *Taw* togither making a þrode Water, and go to the *Severn Sc.*

From this Nefſe up to *Budeford* Bridge apon *Trege* a 4. Miles, wher is a pray quik ſtreate of Smithes and other Occupiers for Ship crafte *cis pontem*.

The 'Bridge at *Budeford* apon *Trege* is a very notable Worke, and hath xxvij. Arches of Stone, and is fairly waullid on eche ſide. But the Arches be not ſo high as the Arches of *Berſtaſle* Bridge be.

A poore Preſte began thys Bridge: and, as it is ſaide, he was animatid ſo to do by a Vifion.

Then al the Cuntry about ſette their Handes onto the performing of it: and ſins Landes hath be gyven to the maintenaunce of it.

Ther standith a fair Chapellie of our Lady *trans pontem* at the very ende of it, and there is a fraternite in the Toun for preservation of this Bridge: and one waitith continually to kepe the Bridg clene from al Ordure.

The greateſt part of the Toune is *ultra pontem*, and ther is a fair Paroch Chirch.

Ther is no wekely Market at a ſette day at *Budeford*.

There is a good Village *ulteriori ripa* a 2. Miles byneth *Budeford* caullid *Apledour*. and thens about a Mile is the Haven Mouth.

\* So this §. both in the Orig. and B.

Mr.

fol. 67.

Mr. *Copbin* dwellith a 3. Miles by North West from *Bedford*.

Fol. 68. *Hersland* is x. Miles from *Bedford* much by Morische Ground but very good for Broode of Carelle.

*Hortey* point lyith North North Est 3. Miles nerer to the Mouth of *Tow* then *Herslande*.

From *Berstaple* to *Bedford* Bridge a 7. Miles or 8.

From *Berstaple* to *Newstow* a poore Village by stony and hille and fume enclosid Ground a 3. Miles.

And then to *Alscote* by much like Ground a 3. Miles.

Master *Bedlow* dwellith at *Alscote*. I left his House hard by on the lift Hand. And then I cam to *Tarington* a 2. Miles of.

*Tarington* is a great large Toune, and stondith on the brow of an Hille, and hath a 3. fair Streates yn it, and a good Market every weke, and ons a Yere apon S. *Michael's* day the best Fayr in al those Quarters.

In the Toun is but one Paroch Chirch. Dr. *chaumbre* is persone therof.

The most parte lyvith there by making of Cloth.

There is a Mair, and the Toun is privilegid with Libertees.

The Ryver of *Torege* rennith under the rootes of the Hille, on the which the Town stondith \* on", and apon *Turege* at *Tarington* be 2. Bridgges of Stone, one caullid the South Brid of 3. Arches of Stone, and another half a Mile lower caullid the West Bridge, the which is the greater of the 2. and by this Weste Bridge the way lyith to *Hertland* that is xij. Miles of.

A litle above the South Bridge stooode a fair Castelle apon the Brow of the Hille hangging over *Torege* Ripe, of the which at this present tyme nothing remainith stonding but a neglect Chapelle.

I lernid there that one Sir *Wylliam* of *Tarington* was Lord of this Castel and the Town: for whom and for his Sunne they pray † for" in the Paroche Chirch.

The King of late tyme gave the Lordship of *Tarington* onto *Pitzwilliams* Erle of *Hampshire*.

*Little-Tarington* is on an Hille beyond *Turege* Water a Mile by South South Weste, and therby dwellith one Mr. *Monk* a Gentleman.

There is an Hamlet longging to *Tarington* Toun not a Mile by Est from *Tarington* caullid S. *Gilys*, wher *George Reller* hath buildid a right fair House of Bryke.

\* Redundat. † Redundat.

*Priftek* Priory is about a Mile from *Torington*.

From *Torington* over the South Bridg to *Depeford* by hilly and much enclosid Ground and sum wood an 8. Miles of. Fol. 69.

The Ryver of *Turoge* risith in a Morisch Ground a 3. Miles by North Eft from *Herteland* almost by the principale Hedde of *Tamar*: and first rennith South South Eft by a few Miles.

The first notable Bridge on *Turoge* is *Kiffington* Bridg.

Thens half a Mile to *Psiford* Bridg.

Thens a 2. Miles to *Woddeford* Bridge.

Thens a 2. Miles to *Depeford* Bridge of 3. Arches.

Thens to the South Bridge of *Torington*. Or ever *Turoge* cummith ful to *Torington* he turnith from the South to North West.

Thens to the West Bridge of *Torington*.

Thens to *Bedeford* Bridge about a 4. Miles.

And a 2. Miles lower is the Confluence of *Turoge* and *Tow*. and so strait into *Severn* by the Haven Mouth.

From *Depeford* to *Launston* a xij. Miles by Hilly and much Fanum  
Stephani. Morisch Grounde baren of Wodde.

Or ever I cam to *Launston* by a Mile I passid over a Bridge of Stone having 3. Arches, and a smaul caullid *New Bridge*, thorough the which the Ryver of *Tamar* rennith, that almost from the Hed of it to the Mouth devidith *Devonshire* from *Cornewaille*.

This *New Bridge* was of the making of the Abbates of *Tavestok* and mainteinyd by them: for *Tavestoke* Abbay had fair Possessions thereabout.

The Ryver of *Tamar* risith a 3. Miles by North Eft from *Hertelande*, and thens cummith to *Tamertun*, a Village on the Eft Ripe yn *Devonshire*; and ther is a Bridg over *Tamar* of Stone: and from this Bridg to *Padebow* xx. Miles.

*Talme* Bridge of Stone 2. Miles lower.

*New Bridg* 2. Miles lower.

*Pulstoun* Bridge 2. Miles lower.

*Greystoun* Bridge a 2. Miles or more lower.

*Tavestoke* about a 4. Miles from *Greyston* Bridg. and *Greystoun* Bridg being about a 3. Miles from *Launston* is the way from *Launston* to *Tavestok*.

*Hawte* Bridg.

Another Bridg caullid *New Bridg*.

*Causftoke* Bridg next the Se begun by Sir *Perse Eggecumbe*.

*Lideford* Bridge is not on *Tamar*.

After that I had enterid a litle into the Suburbe of *Launston* I passid over a Brooke caullid *Aterey* that rennith yn

the Botom of the steep Hil that *Launstoun* stondith on.

This Water, as I there lernid, risith a x. Miles of by Welt North West toward *Bedwyn*, and passing by *Launstoun* goith \* in " *Tamar* by Est, as I did gather, a litle above *Pulteney* Bridge.

After that I had passid over *Asterry* I went up by the Hille thorough the long Suburbe ontylle I cam to the Toun Waul and Gate: and so passid thorough the Toun confounding the Hille ontylle I cam to the very Toppe of it, wher the Market Place and the Paroche Chirch of S. *Stephane* lately re-edified be.

The large and auncient Castelle of *Launstoun* stondith on the Knappe of the Hille by South a litle from the Paroche Chirch. much of this Castel yet stondith: and the Moles that the Kepe + stonde is large and of a terrible hight, and the Arx of it, having 3. severale Wardes, is the strongest, but not the biggist, that ever I saw in any auncient Worke in *Englaude*.

Ther is a litle Pirle of Water that servith the high Parte of *Launstoun*.

Fol. 71. The Priorie of *Launstoun* stondith ‡ in the West parte of the Suburbe of the Toun under the Rote of the Hille by a fair Wood side, and thorowgh this Wood rennith a Pirle of Water cumming out of an Hil therby and servith al the Offices of the Place.

In the Chirch I markid 2. notable Tumbes, one of Prior *Horton* and another of Prior *Stephane*.

One also told me there that one *Mabille* a Countes was buried ther in the Chapitre House.

One *William Warwift*, Bishop of *Excestre*, ereditid this Priorie, and was after buried at *Plymton* Priory that he also ereditid.

*Warwift* for erection of *Launstoun* Priory suppressid a Collegiate Chirch of S. *Stephane* having Prebendaries, and gave the best part of the Landes of it to *Launstoun* Priory, and toke the Refidew hymself.

There yet standith a Chirch of S. *Stephane* about half a Mile from *Launstoun* on a Hille wher the Collegiate Chirch was.

*Gwen Carow* hath the Custody of the Priory.

Fol. 72. There is a Chapelle by Welt North West a litle without *Launstoun* dedicate to S. *Caterine*. it is now prophanid.

From *Launstoun* to *Breteux* Castelle, vulgo *Boscaffel*, first

\* Into B. + *Legs cum B.* standeth on is &c. ‡ Sic in Autographo. In the West South West part of the &c. is B.

a 2. Miles by enclosid Ground having sum Woodde and good Corne.

Thens an 8. Miles by Morisch and Hilly Ground and great scarlite of Wod, in somuch that al. the Country therabout brennith Firres and Hethe.

And thens a 2. Miles to *Boscastel* by enclosid Ground metely fruteful of Corne but exceeding baren of Wood, to the which the Bleke Northen Se is not there of Nature favorable.

The Toune of *Boscastelle* lyith apon the Brow of a rokky Hille by South Est, and so goith doun by lenght to the Northe toward the Se, but not even ful hard to it.

It is a very filthy Toun and il kept.

There is a Chirch in it, as I remembre, of S. *Simpberian*.

The Lorde *Botreaux* was Lord of this Toun, a man of an old *Cornisb* Linage, and had a Maner Place a Thing, as far as I could . . . . . of smaul Reputation, as it is now, far \* onworthe the name of a Castel. The People ther caulle it *the Courte*.

Ther cummith down a litle broke from South Est out of the Hilles therby, and so rening by the West side of the Towne goith into *Severn* Se betwixt 2. Hilles, and ther maketh a pore Havenet, but of no certaine salvegarde.

One of the *Hungrefordes* maried † with of the Heires generale of *Botreaux*: and so *Boscastel* cam to *Hungreford*.

Then cam *Boscastelle* by an Heir Generale of the *Hungrefordes* onto the Lord *Hassinges*.

*Hassinges* Erle of *Hunstendune* and the late Lord *Hungreford* had a Lordship of the *Botreaux* in partition caullid *Parke*. and ther is a Maner Place or *Castel*. It is a vj. Miles from *Botreaux* by South.

Ther is no very notable Toun or Building from *Botreaux* by Est North Est a long apon the Shore upper on *Severn* to *Hertland* point but *Stretton*. and that is xij. Miles from *Botreaux*. and ther is a praty Market. it stondith about a Mile from the Se.

There is a Place neare to *Stretton* caullid *Ebbingford*, but now communely *Efford*, wher *John Arundale* of *Treris* was borne, and hath a fair Maner Place: in the which Syr *John Chaumen* now dwellith, that maried the Mother yet lyving of *John Arundale* of *Treris*.

Olde *Trevilien*, a man of pracie Land but cumming of a Youngger Brother of the chife House of that Name, dwellith toward *Stretton* at a place caullid . . . . .

Fol. 73.

\* Unworthy B. † With one of B.

*Hertland* Point is a x. Miles upper on *Severn* from *Stretton*.

From *Botreaux* to *Tredewy* Village on the Shore about a Myle: and ther cummith downe a Broke rising in the gret rokky Hilles therby.

From *Tredewi* to *Boffinny* on the Shore about a Mile.

This *Boffinny* hath beene a bygge thing for a Fischar Town, and hath great Privileges grauntid onto it. A Man may se there the Ruines of a gret nombre of Houses.

Here also cummith down a Broke, and this Brook and *Tredewy* Water resort to the Se at one Mouth bytwixt ij. Hilles; wherof that that is on the Est side lyith out lyke an Arme, or Cape, and makith the Facion of an Havenet, or Pere, whither Shuppelettes sumtime resorte for focour.

A Frere of late dayes toke apon hym to make an Haven at this Place, but he litle prevallid theryn.

There ly 2. blake Rokkes as Ilettes at the West North West point or side of this Creeke. the one, saving a Gut of Water, joyning to the other. And yn these brede Gulles be al lykelihod.

From *Boffinny* to \* *Tintagel* Castel on the Shore a Mile.

This Castelle hath bene a marvelus strong and notable forteres, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the Dungeon that is on a great + an. high terrible cragge environid with the Se, but having a Draw Bridge from the Residew of the Castelle onto it.

There is yet a Chapel standing withyn this Dungeon of S. *Ulette* alias *Uliane*. Shepe now fede within the Dungeon.

The Residew of the Buildinges of the Castel be sore wether beten and yn Ruine. but it hath beene a large thinge.

This Castel stondith in the Paroche of *Trevewy*. and the Paroch therof is of S. *Sympborian* ther caullid *Smaiferian*.

Fol. 74. Palling a Mile from the Chirch of S. *Sympborian* by Hilly and Hethy Ground I cam over a Brooke that ran from South Est North to *Severn* Se, and about half a Myle beyound the Mouth of this Brook lay a great Blak rok lyke an Ilet yn the Se. not far from the Shore.

*Portbiffek* a Fischar Village lyith about a 3. Miles from the Mouth of thatore sayd Brook lower by West on *Severn* Shore.

There resortith a Broke to *Portbiffek*: and there is a Pere and sum focour for Fischar Botes.

*Portguine* a Fischar Village lyith a 2. Miles lower on the Shore, and there is the Iſue of a Broke and a Pere.

And a 3. Miles lower is the Mouth of *Padafew* Haven.

From *Dindagelle* to S. *Effe* Village a 4. Miles.

\* *Sic in Autographo.* Sed *Dindagel* supra lin. *Tintagel tantummodo* in B.  
† And B.

Meately good Ground about S. *Effe* selfe.

From S. *Effe* to *Trelle* Village 2. Miles.

From *Trelle* to . . . . wher Master *Carnioies* alias *Carnsey* hath a praty House, fair Ground, and praty Wood about it.

Thens 3. Miles by good Corne Grounde but no Wood to *Wadebridge*.

Wher as now *Wadebridge* is ther was a Fery a So. Yeres syns, and Menne sumtyme passing over by Horse stooode often in great Jeopardie.

Then one *Lovebone*, Vicar of *Wadebridge*, movid with pitie began the Bridge, and with great Paine and Studie, good People putting their Help therto, finishid it with xvij. fair and great uniforme Arches of Stone.

One told me that the Fundation of certein of tharches was first sette on so quik sandy Ground that *Lovebone* almost despairid to performe the Bridg ontyl such tyme as he layed Pakkes of Wolle for Fundation.

The Ryver of *Alaune* rennith thorough *Wadebridge* evidently seen at lower.

The first memorable Bridge on *Alane* is caullid *Helham* Bridge . . . Miles lower then *Camilforde*, but *Alane* is almost a Mile from *Camilford* Toun.

*Dunmere* Bridge of 3. Arches a 2. Miles lower. Here doth *Alaune* Ryver ren within a Mile of *Bodmyn*.

*Wadebridg* a 3. Miles lower by Land and 4. by Water. This is the lowest Bridg on *Alane*.

Ther cummith a Broke from S. *Effe* 5. Myles from *Wadebridge*, and a litle above *Wadebridge* goith into *Alane* by the <sup>Fol. 75.</sup> *Layne* Flu. Est side of the Haven.

This Broke risith a 2. Miles above S. *Effe* by Est North Est.

There cummith a Brooke from Mr. *Carnsey*'s House and goith into *Alane* by the Est side of the Haven a 3. Miles lower then *Wadebridge*. and here is a Creeke at the Mouth of this Brooke that Ebbith and Flowith up into the Land.

In the way passing from *Dunmere* Bridge toward *Bodmyn* there rennith a praty Broket thoroug a Bridge of one Stone Arch a very litle way beyond *Dunner* Bridge: and a litle lower goith into *Alane* bynethe *Dunner* Bridge by the West Ripe of *Alane*.

This litle Broke servith the Milles and rennith by the Est Ende of the Town of *Bodmyn*.

There cummith a Brooke into *Alaune* about a 2. Miles bynethe *Dunner* Bridg on the West Ripe.

This Brooke risith by South Est: and at S. *Laurence* scant a Mile owt of *Bodmyn* I passid over a Bridge on this Water in the way to *Michale*. From

From *Wade Bridge* to *Padeffow* a good quik Fischar Town but onclenly kepte a 4. Miles.

This Town is auncient bering the Name of *Lodemek* in *Cornische*, and yn *Englysch* after the trew and old Writinges *Adelstow*. *Latine Athelstani locus*.

And the Toune there takith King *Adelstane* for the chief Gever of Privileges onto it.

The Paroch Chirch of *Padeffow* is of S. . . . .

There use many *Britons* with sinal Shippes to resorte to *Padeffow* with Commoditees of their Countrey and to by Fische.

The Toune of *Padeffow* is ful of *Irish* Men.

*Padeffow* is set on the Weste fide of the Haven.

*Padeffow* Town is a . . . . Miles from the very Haven Mouth.

Fol. 76. From the Mouth of *Padeffow* Haven to S. *Carantakes* a . . . Miles.

From *Wadebridge* to *Dunmere* a 3. Miles, and thens a Mile to *Bodmyn*.

*Bodmyn* hath a Market on every Saturday lyke a Fair for the Confluence of People.

The Showe and the Principale of the Toune of *Bodmyn* is from West to Est along in one Strete.

There is a Chapel of S. . . . . at the West Ende of the Toune.

The Paroch Chirch standith at the Est End of the Town and is a fair large Thyng.

There is a Cantuarie Chapel at thest Ende of it.

The late Priory of *Blake Chanons* stooide at the Est Ende of the Paroch Chirch Yard of *Bodmyn*. S. *Petrocus* was Patron of this and sumtyme dwellyd ther.

There hath bene Monkes, then Nunnys, then Seculare Prestes, then Monkes agayn, and last Canons Regular in S. *Petrokes* Chirch yn *Bodmyn*.

*Willam Warlewift* Bishop of *Excestre* erectid the last Foundation of this Priory: and had to hymself part of thauncient Landes of *Bodmyn* Monasterie.

I saw no Tumbes in the Priory very notable, but *Thomas Vivianes* late Prior ther and Suffragane by the Title of the Bishoprike of *Megarens*.

The Shrine and Tumbe of S. *Petrok* yet stondith in thet Part of the Chirche.

There was a good Place of Gray Freres in the South fide of *Bodmyn* Town.

Fol. 77. One *John of London* a Merchaunt was the Beginner of this House. *Edmund Erle of Cornewayl* augmentid it.

There

There lay buried in the Gray Freres Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Thomas Peverelle* Knightes, and Benefactors to the House.

There is another Chapel in *Bodmyn* beside that in the West Endc of the Toune, and an Almose House, but not endowid with Landes.

The Toune of *Bodmyn* takith King *Edelstan* for the chief Erector and Gyver of Privileges onto it.

From *Bodmyn* to S. *Columbes* 8. Miles.

From *Bodmyn* to S. *Laurence*, wher is a pore Hospital or Lazar House beyond the Bridge, about a Mile.

Thens a 5. Miles by Hilly and Mory Ground. and so ther left an Hille caullid *Castelle Endinas* scant a Mile of on the Right Hond.

Thens to *Michal* a poore thoroufare a 4. Miles by Hilly and much \* Morisch and no Wood.

Thens to *Alaine* Paroche a 6. Miles. The Ground about *Alein* berith good Corne and Graffe.

Thens a Mile to *Guernek*.

There is very good Corne and Pasture about *Guernek*.

*Guernek* a late was one of the Maner Places of *Boville* alias *Beville*. This Name cam out of *Base Normandy*, and long continuid ther ontylle of late tyme it felle onto 2. Doughters of *Boville*, wherof the one was maryed onto *Arundale* of *Trerife* now lyving.

The other to *Graneville*: and so they devide almost 300. Markes of Lande.

\* *Adde Grounde cum B.*

The End of the Second Volume of Mr.

LELAND'S Itinerary.

# AN ACCOUNT

## Of several ANTIQUITIES in and about the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

A particular Account of the Antiquities in and about the University of Oxford justly expected from Mr. Leland. 'Tis probable that he made *Collections* upon that Subject, and that they are since destroy'd.

§. I. **I**T may perhaps be look'd upon as a matter of no small wonder, that a Person of Mr. Leland's extraordinary *Industry* and inquisitive *Genius*, should not, when he had so fair an opportunity, give us an *exact* and *particular* Account of the several *Religious Houses* and other *Antiquities* in and about the University of OXFORD. He had search'd a great many *Libraries*, and consulted and made *Extracts* from

the most *authentick MSS.* and the *large Commission* he had receiv'd from his *Royal Master* lodg'd in him a Power of Examining whatever *Papers* he had occasion for in framing and carrying on the *Great Work* he had design'd; and for that reason he was better qualify'd than any other Person for drawing up *Relations* of the *Original* of any *Place*, and of the several *Antiquities* belonging to it. And as he had been a *Member* of the University of OXFORD in his *Younger Years*, and was, sometime after he had finisht his *Travels*, honour'd with a *Canonry*, or *Prebendship*, \* of KING'S COLLEGE, now CHRIST-CHURCH, in the same University; so one would think that in point of *Gratitude* he should in his *Description* of *Cities*, *Towns*, &c. have given us a *full* and an *accurate Relation* of the *most remarkable Antiquities* of OXFORD and of the *Places* adjacent. But instead of this, abating some short *Memorials* scatter'd up and down in his *Collectanea*, he has thought fit, after he has touch'd upon the *Castle* and *Osney Abbey*, and just mention'd *Revels*, to take his leave of it, and direct his course to other *Places* of less consideration. The reason of which Omission 'tis probable was this, *viz.* that when he was a *Young Man* and a *Student* in this University he had, through the strength of his *Natural Genius*, made *ample Collections* concerning the *History* and

*Antiquities* of that and of other *Places* thereabouts, which, with what he had got together after the *Grant* of the King's *Commission*, he judg'd would be a sufficient and just *Fund* for writing a *full Account* of that *ancient* and *most flourishing* *University*, and for settling the *History* of those other noted *Places* that border'd upon it. Nor will this supposition seem *absurd*, if we do but consider that all *Eminent Antiquaries* have even from their most *tender* *Years* been carry'd on to collect *Materials* for their *future Works*, and that we have undoubted Evidence that *such* of them as have been educated in *OXFORD* have, during their *Residence* there, made it one part of their *Business* to view the *Churches* and *Chapels* in and about it, and to take *Copies* of all the most *material Inscriptions* they could find belonging to them. They did not look upon this as a *Fatigue*, and a *dry, useless* *Work*; but thought it a *Recreation*, a *Piece* of *Justice* due to the *Memory* of their *famous Predecessors*, and a *signal Act* of *Piety*, such as would derive a *Blessing* upon it, and raise the *Devotion* of all *confiderate Persons*. 'Twas from this motive that Mr. *Camden*, when he was *Under-Graduate* of *CHRIST-CURCH* in this *University*, did, with several other *Young Gentlemen* of the same *most Noble* and *Flourishing Society*, make a *Journey* \* to *Wallingford*, and take a *view* of the *Ruins* of that *ancient* *Town*. The same *Principle* spurr'd him on to enter and survey all the *Churches* and *Chapels* in *OXFORD*, and to give an *Account* of the several *Monuments* and *Coats of Arms* in them. This he did in a *Book* he had prepar'd for that purpose; but where that *Book* is *now*, and how it may be seen, is at present uncertain. Mr. *Wood* often told the learned Dr. *THOMAS SMITH* †, that he had seen it; but he could not be induc'd to declare in whose *Possession* it was, and how a *Sight* of it might be procur'd. Nor has Mr. *Wood* mention'd it in his *Athenae Oxonienses*; where however he takes notice ‡ that another *Excellent Antiquary*, Mr. *William Whalley*, did, for diversion sake, during his *Abode* in *Balliol-College*, make several *Collections* of *Arms* from *Monuments* and *Windows* in *Churches* and *elsewhere* in and near *OXFORD*, and that at the same time he collected a great number of *Remarks* from *Leiger-Books*, that had formerly belong'd to *Monasteries* in these *Parts*: all which *Collections* at length came into Mr. *Wood's Hands*.

\* *Britan.* pag. 204. Edit. opt. † *Ita in Chartis MSS. quas mihi moriens, pro summa sua in me benevolentia, legavit ipse SMITHUS.* De hac re vide quoque *SMITHI* vitam *Camdeni* pag. XL. ubi ad oram libri notat, Collectaneorum horum fragmenta quadam exstare apud V. Cl. D. *Henricum San-Georgium Clarentium.* ‡ Vol. I. col. 363.

and were of admirable service to him in compiling not only the *Athenae* but the *History and Antiquities of OXFORD*. Nor were the *Collections* also of Mr. *Miles Windſore* (who was a more judicious *Antiquary* than Mr. *Wood*, notwithstanding he speaks \* disrespectfully of him) and Mr. *Brian Twyne* upon the same *Subject* of less Service in carrying on those *elaborate and useful Works*. I might here mention others that spent a good part of their Time in the same manner, whilst, in their *Younger Years*, they were *Members of the University of OXFORD*; but what has been said may serve in some measure to shew that 'tis highly probable that Mr. *Leland*, whose *Genius* was not inferior either to Mr. *Camden's* or to any one's else, during his stay at OXFORD, made so good use of his time, as to collect *Inscriptions* from *Monuments in Churches and Chapels*, and to gather divers *Passages* from *MSS.* and other *Books*, and to receive such *Informations* from the *best Hands*, as would be of *use and service* to him afterwards when he should set about any *Work* that would tend to the Illustration of our *National Antiquities*. And 'tis not unlikely, but this was one End of his coming hither from *Cambridge*, where perhaps he had imployd himself with equal Industry in the same *laudable Undertaking*. But his *Collections* (as I have observ'd in the *Preface to the first Volume*) being afterward dispers'd in several *Hands*, and receiving abundance of *Damage*, 'tis no wonder if many of his *Papers* quite perish'd, amongst which might be those concerning OXFORD, especially if they carried the *Antiquity* of it higher than *Cambridge*, and fell into the *Hands* of a *Person* that envied that Piece of *Glory*, (if indeed it may be look'd upon as just cause of *Glory*) to OXFORD.

The Loss of those *Papers*, in great measure, supply'd by the *Writings* of Mr. *Twyne* and Mr. *Wood*. The former before he was thirty Years of Age writ and publish'd in 4<sup>to</sup>. an excellent and useful Book in *Latin* call'd,

§. 2. But the want of these *Papers* of Mr. *Leland* has been, in great measure, supply'd by the *Writings* of Mr. *Twyne* and Mr. *Wood*. The former before he was thirty Years of Age writ and publish'd in 4<sup>to</sup>. an excellent and useful Book in *Latin* call'd, *Antiquitatis Academie Oxonienſis Apologia, in tres libros divisa*.

He was from his *Youth* to the utmost Period of his Life a *Person* of *strange, unaccountable Industry*, and he laid out his whole Time and Pains (to his *eternal Honour*) in this particular *sort of Learning*. His *Diligence* is very manifest in the Book, and in it he has shew'd no less *Judgments*. He has withal produc'd such *irrefragable and undeniable Proofs* of the *Antiquity* of OXFORD against the *most learned Dr. John Cay of Cambridge*, that they continue hitherto, as it

were, unanswered; and there is Variety of other Particulars scatter'd up and down the Work, which with the Appendices clearly point out and discover to us the Original of many Places and Customs in and about that University. As by this Work the Author deservedly obtain'd the Name and Reputation of being a most indefatigable and skillful Antiquary, so the University of OXFORD, in token of their Esteem and Respect for him, and to gratify him for the Pains he had generously taken not only in that Work, but in helping to compile the Body of the Statutes of the University, elected and constituted him their first *Custos Archivorum*; which Place he held and enjoy'd to his dying day, to the no small Credit of the University, and with equal Honour to himself. During that time he rang'd and digested all the Books and Papers, belonging to his Office, in due Order, and added divers excellent and useful Notes and Observations to many of them, which have been of admirable service to his Successors: and he enlarg'd his *Apology* to a much greater Bulk, which he design'd to have reprinted; but upon his Death, the Copy, in which those excellent Additions were inserted, was\*, with several other Papers of inestimable Value, unfortunately lost; and therefore Mr. Wood, when he set himself in good earnest about compiling his great Work of the History and Antiquities of the same University, was oblig'd to search and examine anew all those Papers and Books that had been consulted long before by Mr. Twyne, whose Collections, had they been preserved, would, in some degree, have eas'd him in that Drudgery. Mr. Wood's Design was of a much more extensive nature, beginning his History with the most early Accounts of the University, and carrying it on by way of Annals to the late illegal and Fanatical Visitation; and being not content with a bare History of the Affairs of the University in general, he took in all the Colleges and Halls, gave us particular Descriptions of each, and related whatever he found most remarkable concerning them. In this Work we have a large and diligent Relation of most of the Religious Houses formerly situated in OXFORD. Not only their Original, but the Benefactions, and most Eminent Men belonging to them, are distinctly discours'd of by the Author, who comp'd the Work in English; but Mr. Twyne's having been done in Latin, and it being more for the Credit of the University to have such a Book publish'd in that Language, that Great and Good Man Bp FELL got it translated into Latin, and he reduc'd it into better Order and Method, by cutting off

\* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 28.

abundance of *Particulars* that were *trivial* and *superfluous*, and by adding others that he judg'd altogether *fit* and *necessary*: by this means consulting the *Fame* and *Honour* both of the *University* and the *Author*. The Bp. (being one of the *best* and one of the *most* *publick* *spirited* Men that this *Nation* ever produc'd) was at the whole Charge of the *Translation* himself; and when finish'd he put it to the *Press*, and took care to have it printed all at his own *Expense*\*. Had Mr. *Wood* done nothing else, this very *Work* would have been a *noble Addition* to Mr. *Leland's Collections*, and no small *Satisfaction* for the *Lets* of his *Papers* upon the same *Subject*. Yet he did not stop here but proceeded to draw up a *complet History* of all the *Learned* Men educated in the *University* of OXFORD from the Year MD. to the end of the Year MDCXC. Which *Work* he begun, carried on and finish'd with *incredible Industry*, and in it he has retriev'd several *useful Notices* of *Things* which otherwise would have been *wholly* lost; tho' 'tis pity the *Author* had not permitted some of his *judicious* and *faithful Friends* to read it over before he committed it to the *Press*. Besides these *publisp'd* *Works*, he bequeath'd at his *Death* (which happen'd on the 28<sup>th</sup> of November in MDCXCV. after a *Strangury* of 3. *Weeks* *Continuance*, without any *Pain*) a most *valuable* Collection of *MSS. Books* and *Papers* to the *University*, to be preserv'd in the *Museum Ashmoleanum*; where they were soon after deposited, and they (together with other *Papers*, which were left by him to a *private Friend*) will be of *wonderful Service* to any one that shall undertake to draw up a farther Account of the *Antiquities* of OXFORD, or shall think fit to write the *Antiquities* of OXFORD-SHIRE in the same method that Sir *William Dugdale* did the *Antiquities* of *Warwick-shire*. For Mr. *Wood* did not in his *Collections* confine himself wholly to OXFORD, but took in all the *noted Places* in that *County*; and I am apt to think that he once design'd to have written the *Antiquities* of it. 'Twas for that reason, it may be, that when he was a *young Man*† he travell'd over most Parts of the *County*, visited the several *Churches* he came to, took down the *Inscriptions* he found in them, and collected all the *Observations* he possibly could that he thought would any ways serve to illustrate their *Antiquities*. In this *Study* he was much favour'd by Mr. afterwards Dr. *Thomas Barlow* the

\* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 606. † So in *The Diarie of the Life of Anthony a Wood, Historiographer of the famous University of Oxford. MS.* A *Copy* of Part of which, reaching to the latter End of October MDCLIX, is now in the Hands of a *particular Friend*, and, by his *Favour*, I have had a *transient view* of it.

chief Keeper of the BODLEIAN Library at that time ; in which Library Mr. Wood was a *severe* Student, and read over, with much *Pleasure* and no less *Satisfaction*, all the Books of *English* Antiquities that he could meet with ; but after a due Consultation with *himself* and with *Friends* upon the matter, he at last confin'd himself to the University of OXFORD, and the Product of his *Labours* and *Studies* were the printed Books before spoken of, which are *prodigious* in their kind, and plainly shew the *Compiler* to have been a Man of a *most surprising Genius*, of a *prying Temper*, and of a *most undaunted Courage*. He was fram'd by nature for the Study of *English History* and *Antiquities* ; and 'twas that Study which he prosecuted with *unusual Industry* and *Application*. He was free from *Ambition*, and was a *signal Instance* of *Self-Denial*. His Method of Study was *even* and *uniform*, and he spent his whole time for the sake of the *Publick*, which (notwithstanding several things ought to have been retrench'd and cut off in his *Writings*) suffer'd much by his *Loss* : and 'twas not without good reason that a *very learned Drvine* of the Church of *England* made the following *ex tempore* Distich upon him the same Morning he died :

*Certa Cantabrix, certa de sede vetusta :*

*Defensore suo jam caret OXONIA.*

§. 3. If the *Works* and *Collections* of Mr. Twyne and Mr. Wood be look'd upon and esteem'd as a *noble Accession* to the *Discoveries* of Mr. Leland, and as an *excellent Supplement* to that part of his *Itinerary* that concerns OXFORD, what will be judg'd of them when we add the *Remarks* and *Observations* of Dr. Langbain and Dr. Wallis ? These two eminent *Divines*, being *Successors* to Mr. Twyne in the Place of *Custos Archivorum*, were equally *industrious* in reading over and reducing into order all the *Records*, *Charters* and other *Muniments* relating to the *University* that properly belong to the *Duty of Custos Archivorum*. They were always very *zealous* in defending the *Privileges* of the *University*, and in putting a timely *Stop* to the *Incroachments* of her *busy Enemies*. They understood their *Business* so perfectly well, that they could upon all occasions immediately produce *Papers* in such *Suits* as related to the *University*, and were *able* and *subtile Advocates* in stating the several *Cases*, and solving whatever *Difficulties* were rais'd about them. And as they were Men of far better *Learning* and *Judgment* than Mr. Wood ; so their *Noses* and *Observations* (especially those of Dr. Langbain) will be of *unspeakable Service* to any one that shall hereafter

As also by the *Observations* of Dr. Langbain and Dr. Wallis. *Osney-Abbey* quite destroy'd. Mr. John Aubrey a good *Antiquary*, but unhappily taken off from those *Studies* in his *latter Days*. The *Remains* of *Rowly Abbey*. *Relation* of a *Monument* found there in MDCCV.

after undertake to purge Mr. Wood's Books of their several *Faults*, and to make such *Improvements* as are fit and *necessary*: which *Performance* will in no small degree redound to the Reputation and Credit of the *University*. When some *qualify'd Person* shall in good earnest set about so *worthy* an *Undertaking*, at the same time he will take all possible Care to give *Form*, *Life*, and *Beauty* to the other *vast Bulk* of *Materials* that are lodg'd in the *Archives* of the *School-Tower*, as well as in the *Archives* of some other *Places* in the *University*, and, laying aside all *Prejudice* and *Partiality*, will in every respect act the Part of a *faithful* as well as *wise Historian*. 'Tis to such a one therefore that I leave the further Discussion of this *Affair*, and in the mean time I shall content my self with such *Particulars* as more *immediately concern* Mr. *Leland*, and shall insist upon some *Remarks* which are the *Results* of my own *Observation*, and are only a *Specimen* of a great number of others which I have had an opportunity of making during my *Residence* in OXFORD. And here I should begin with *Osney*, and make some *Additions* to what has been said by Mr. *Leland*, but that there is so little now remaining of the *Abbey*, that to one, that is not already appris'd of the matter, 'tis very difficult to discover whether here had been formerly a *Religious House* or not? Before the *Destruction* made in the late *horrid Rebellion* (against King CHARLES the First) the *Tower* of the *Church*, and divers other *Parts* were standing, as may be seen in the second *Volume* of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*\*, where they are delineated by the *Care* and at the *Charge* of the late Mr. *John Aubrey*, who began the *Study* of *Antiquities* very early when he was *Gentleman-Commoner* of *Trinity-College* in OXFORD, and had no *inconsiderable Skill* in them, as may appear from his *History of the Antiquities of Wiltshire*, his *Nature Connexy*, now remaining in the *Museum Ashmoleanum*; which Work tho' *imperfect* and *unfinish'd*, yet evidently shews that he could write well enough upon a *Subject*, to the *Study* of which he was led by a *Natural Inclination*; and the *World* might have justly expected other *curious* and *useful Notices* of *Things* from him, both with respect to the *Antiquities* of OXFORD as well as those in his own and other *Countrys*, had not he by his *intimate Acquaintance* with Mr. *Ashmole* in his latter Years too much indulg'd his *Fancy*, and wholly additid himself to the *Whimseys* and *Concocts* of *Astrologers*, *Sooth-Sayers*, and such like *ignorant* and *superstitious Writers*, which have no *Foundation* in *Nature*, *Philosophy*, or *Reason*. But not

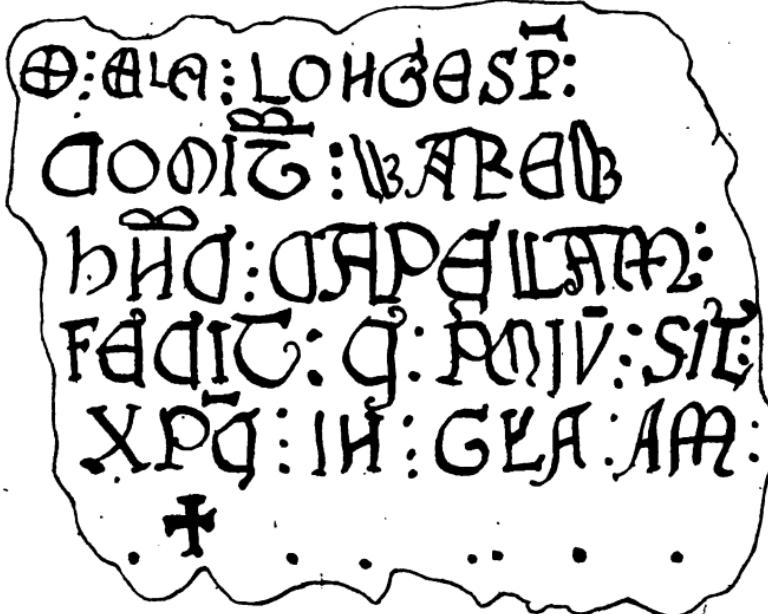
withstanding this unhappy *Avocation*, which brought immen-  
surable *Inconveniences* along with it, he was otherwise a very  
ingenious Man, and the *World* is indebted to him for so care-  
fully preserving the *Remains* of this old *Abbey* of *Osney*, and  
for assisting Mr. *Wood* and others in their *Searches* after *Anti-  
quities*, and furnishing them with several excellent *Memoirs*  
concerning this as well as other *Monasteries* of this *Kingdom*.  
Now tho' I have nothing new to observe about this *Abbey*,  
yet at a small distance from it on the North side we have  
some considerable *Remains* now standing of another *Abbey*,  
call'd *Rowly*, (*Rey-lien*, or *Regalis locus*) so nam'd from it's  
being founded by *Richard*, second Son of King *John*, Earl  
of *Cornwall*, and King of the *Romans*. The *Place*, where  
this *Abbey* stood, is in old *Writings* frequently call'd *North-  
Osney*; and the *Abbey* was first design'd for *Secular Priests*,  
but these were afterwards, *viz.* in the Year *MCCCLXXXI.*\*  
chang'd by *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son to the foresaid  
*Richard*, into an *Abbat* and fifteen *Monks* of the *Cistercian*  
*Order*. I do not think it worth my while here to take  
notice of and inlarge upon the *Arms* of the Earls of *Corn-  
wall*, (now to be seen at the *Entrance* into *Rowly-House*)  
the *Images* of some of the *Apostles*, (as *St. Andrew*, *St.*  
*Thomas*, &c.) in a *Closet* on the South side of the *House*, the  
*Arms* painted in a *Window* going up *Stairs*, the *Coyns* of  
King *Henry* the *VIII<sup>th</sup>*, and others, sometimes dug up here;  
but I shall rather give an Account of another Sort of *Mo-  
nument*, that has been found lately here, by which the *Ho-  
nour* that is due to the *Memory* of a *noble* and *pious* *Lady*  
is luckily retriev'd. About the middle of *July* in *MDCCV.*  
hearing that a *Stone* with *odd Characters* on it was dug up  
a little before at *Rowly*, I had the *Curiosity* some time after  
to go and take a view of it. I presently saw that 'twas a  
*Monument* of some *value*, and after I had writ down the *In-  
scriptions* upon it, my opinion of it increas'd, and I soon re-  
solv'd with my self to purchase and secure it by putting it  
in some *publick Place*. After I had agreed with the *Owner*,  
I had it convey'd to the  *Bodleian Repository*, where it now  
continues, and for better *Satisfaction* to those that are *curi-  
ous* in these *Inquiries*, due Care has been taken to have not  
only the *Shape* of the *Stone* but the *Figures* of the *Characters*  
exactly represent'd in the following *Plate*.

\* See *Manuf. Angl.* Tom. I. p. 934. b.

The Explication of the *Inscription* upon that Monument. Forms of the *Cross* in old writings, as well as in other Remains of Antiquity. Account of an old *Roll* in the Hands of Mr. *Josiah Pullen*. The Chapel at Church of *Levisham* when founded.

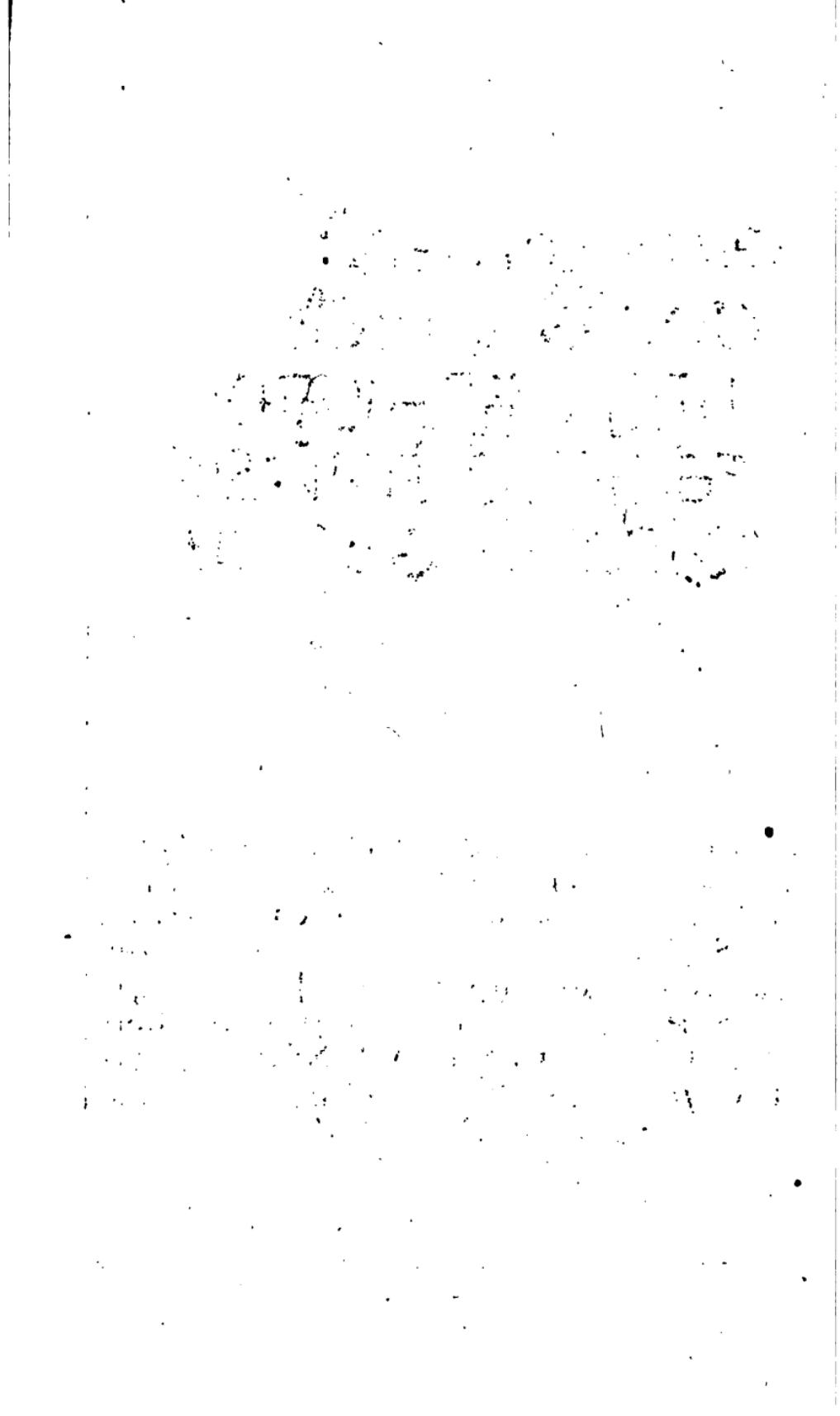
§. 4. The *Lady's Name* is here expressly mention'd in the *Inscription*, which, according to the modern way of writing, is thus to be read: *Ela Longesope, Comitissa Warenwici, (or Warewicensis) hanc capellam fecit, cajus premium sit Christus in gloria. Amen.* The *Mark*  $\oplus$  at the Beginning of the *Inscription* is no *Letter*, but stands for the *Cross*, in those *Superstitious* Times it being reckon'd almost an *unpardonable* Omission to leave out the *Sign* thereof; and they were induc'd to use this

*Customs* the more readily upon Account of the *Holy War* carrying on against the *Infidels*. Unless they often sign'd themselves with the *Cross*, and plac'd the *Figure* of it both at the Beginning and End of their *Writings*, they did not expect good *Success*. Hence at the End of the *Inscription* we have also the *Form* of the *Cross*, tho' express'd differently from what 'twas at the Beginning. They us'd *various Forms* for representing it, which was very often left to the Pleasure of the *Writer*, *Engraver*, and other *Artists*. We have it in the *Saxon* and other *early Ceyns* of this *Kingdom*; and 'tis to that we are to attribute the vast number of *Crosses* in the *Danish Monuments* publish'd by *Wormius*. The like *Customs* prevail'd in other *Countries*. Yet in the *Saxon* Times King *Alfred* abolish'd a great many *gross* and *absurd Customs*, and introduc'd a more *perfect* manner of *Worship*. But the *Bishop* of *Rome* did not approve of what he did in that *Case*; nor did his *Successors* take care to improve what he had so happily begun, but permitted the same *Ignorance* and *Superstition* to break in again; and in the space of some Years it had prevail'd so much as to have *strange* and even *blasphemous Petitions* made to the *Cross*, and the *Virtues* of it were marked out, exemplify'd, and displai'd in writing, and *Indulgences* granted from *Rome* to such as sign'd themselves with it. This may partly be seen in an old *Vellum Roll*, written about three hundred Years ago (by an *ignorant Scribe*) in *English* and *Latin*, and now in possession of the Reverend Mr. *Josiah Pullen*, *Vice-Principal* of *Magdalene-Hall* O x o N. At the Beginning of this *Roll*, (which formerly belong'd to Dr. *Langbaine*, and afterwards to *Bishop Barlow*) are several *superstitious Pictures* of our *Saviour*, *St. Veronica*, the *Crown of Thorns*, &c. The *Cross* is several times describ'd upon it, but in every Place it is done in the same manner. I have likewise seen other *Rolls* of this nature, and in several *Cyprinical MSS.* we have *Addressess* made to the *Cross*, as a direct and sure way for such as are engag'd in those *useless Studies* to obtain their *Desires* and be made *perfect* in that



Ex prisci ævi reliquiis **MONUMENTUM**  
hoc [in hortis *COENOBII* de Loco Regali,  
vulgo *Rewly*, anno Dom. **MDCCV**. erutum,  
& in Scholâ Medicinæ Oxonii adseratum]  
impensis suis exsculpi curavit Iuvenis egre-  
gius & Patriarum Antiquitatum Studiosus  
limus **RICHARDVS RAWLINSON**, Collegii  
Divi **JOANNIS BAPTISTÆ** Superioris  
Ordinis Commensalis  
**MDCCXG.**

*MB. sculp.*



Art. "Twas from the *Virtues* suppos'd to be in the *Cross* that the *Figures* of it were made as proper *Marks* to distinguish the *Bounds* of *Parishes*; which *Custom* is still put in practise, and has been continually us'd from the first *Original* of *Parishes* in *England*. In the more ancient *Stones*, publish'd by *Fabretti*, the *Cross* is made in a different manner from any *Figures* of it that I have seen upon the *middle-ag'd*

*Stones*; but he mentions this Form —  as rare, tho' *Men-*

*kenius*, in his *Discourse* upon that *Subject*, insinuates that he met with it often in the same *Posture*<sup>a</sup>. "Twas also out of Reverence to the *Cross* that formerly in Printing sometimes they made use of this *Mark*  for a *Signature* after the *Alphabet* was compleated; of which we have an *Instance* in *Pliny's Epistles* printed in *Folio* at *Venice* by *Joannes Vercellensis*, with *Cataneus's Notes*, *An. MDXIX*. And this is all I have to observe with respect to the *Characters* on *Rewly-Stone*, only I think it convenient to remark that the *Note* after *fecit* may be read either *quojus* or *cujus*. But I rather approve of the latter, the former *Reading* being more *ancient*, and not made use of at that time when this *Stone* was cut; and yet in *MSS.* of later *Date* we have *quo ejus* for *cujus*, particularly in one of *Tully de Divinatione*, at lib. I. §. 27 b. As for the *Points* after the *Words*, it may be look'd upon perhaps as a *vain Curiosity* to say any thing about them; yet I cannot but observe in short that *Words* are distinguish'd from one another by three *Points* in a *Greek Monument* above 2160. Years old, publish'd by *Montfaucon* in his *Paleographia Graeca*<sup>c</sup>, and he mentions <sup>d</sup> a *MS.* written a little before our *Rewly-Stone* was ingrav'd, with the same sort of *Points*. That which is more *material*, is the *Foundation* of the *Chapel* or *Church* at *Rewly*, which was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*; and 'tis from this *Stone* only that we learn, that the *Foundress* of it was *Ela Longefpe*, a *Lady* of eminent *Virtues*, and famous for her *Benefactions* to divers *Places*. Sir *William Dugdale* has given an *Account* of her in his *History of the Baronage*, but he had met with no *Papers* or other *Monuments* to shew that she founded the *Chapel* at *Rewly*. She died in the Year *MCCC. e* and was interr'd, as we learn from this *ll. Vol.* of the *Itinerary*, before the *High-Altar* in the *Abbey-Church* of *Osney*. Where also her *Heart* was buried; and not at *Rewly*, as is conjectur'd by *Mr. Wood f*. But tho' she be mention'd

<sup>a</sup> See *Fabretti's Inscriptions* pag. 563. <sup>b</sup> 'Tis in *Bibl. Bodl. super Art. A.2.*

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 134. <sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* pag. 138. <sup>e</sup> See *Mr. Leland's Coll. MSS.* Vol. II. p.286.

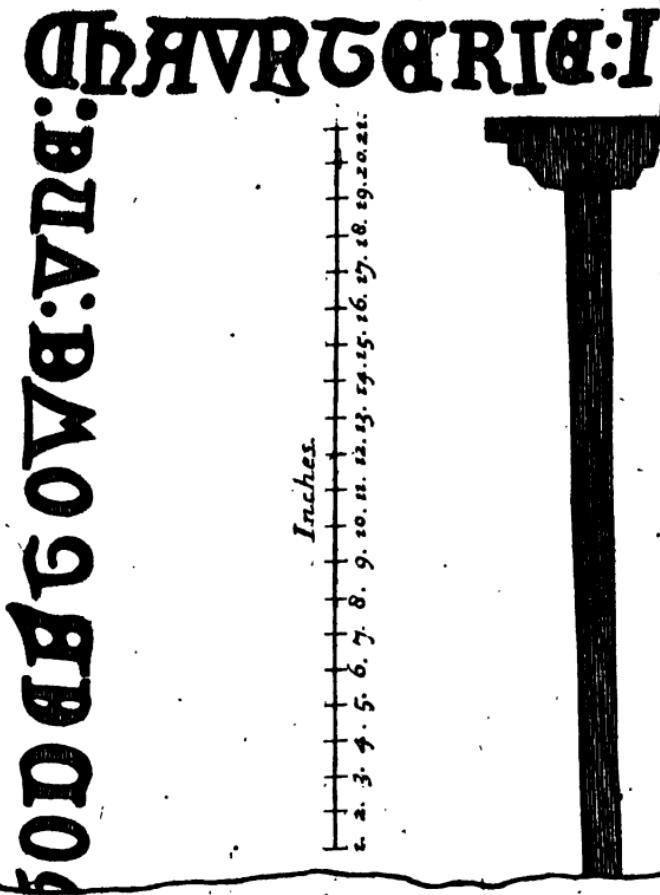
<sup>f</sup> In some *MSS. Papers* in the *Ashmolean Museum*.

in the *Stone* as *Foundress* of the *Chapel of Rowly*, yet the Year when 'twas built is not express'd; so that 'till some certain *Evidence* appear, we must be content in this Particular with *Conjecture*. 'Tis probable therefore that 'twas erected much about the same time that the *Abbey* it self was, which, as I observ'd above, was in the Year MCCLXXXI. and, I believe, this was the *Foundation Stone*, being dug up in the East Part of the *Garden*: and at the same time they discover'd the *Tracts* of the *Chapel*, from whence they gather'd that the *Building* now standing (by the *Water*) without the *Garden* was not Part of it.

An old Monument discover'd at *Godstow*. *Godstow Nunnery* by whom built. The *Benevolence* to it when the *Chapel* was consecrated. The *Founder* of St. *Giles's Church* in *Oxford*. King *John* a *Benefactor* to *Godstow*. *Thomas Walsingham* explain'd. This *Monument* of *Godstow* perhaps relates neither to the *Lady Ida*, nor to King *John*, but was only a *Grave-Stone*.

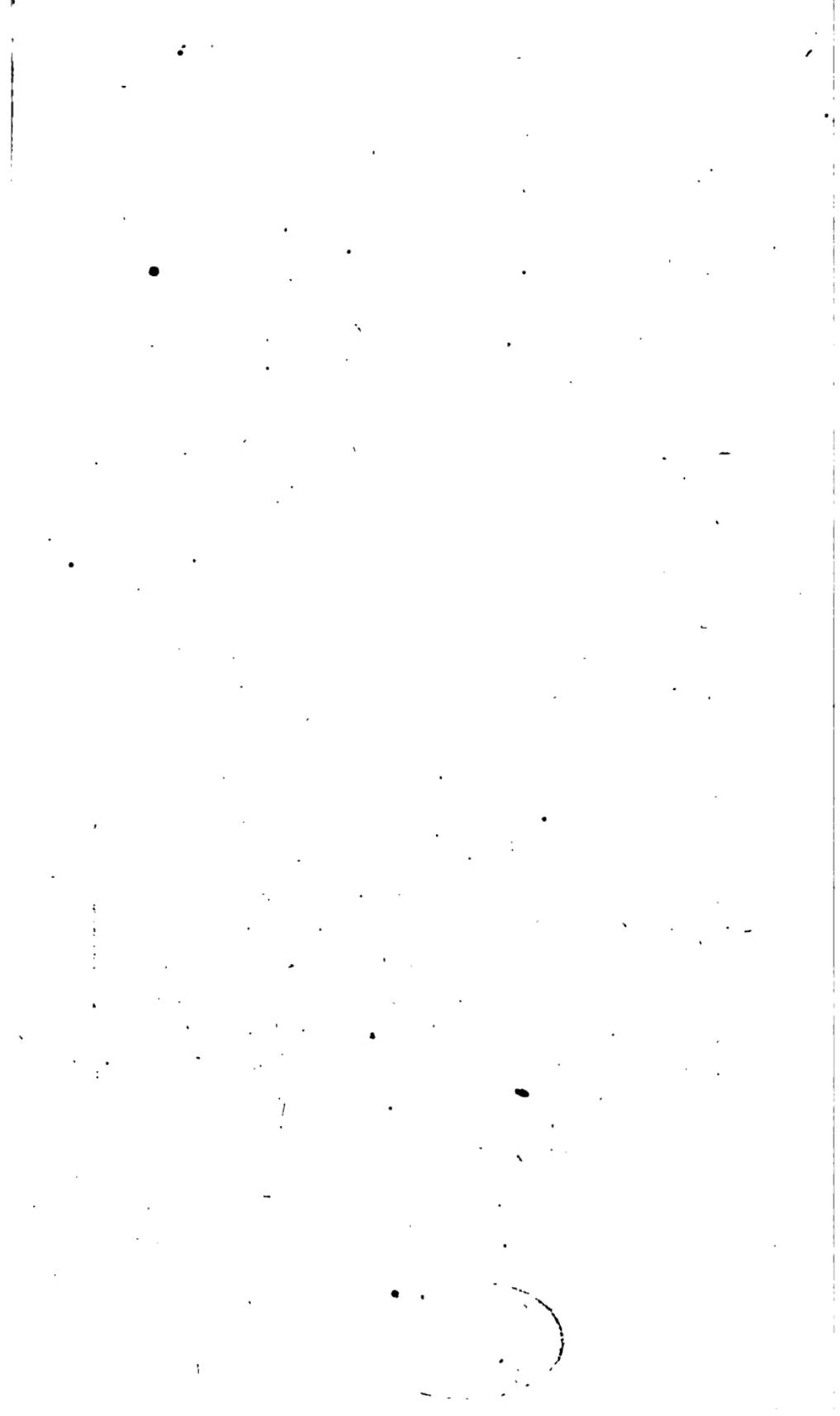
§. 5. Some time before *Rowly-Stone* was discovered, was found a *Fragment* of another old *Monument* at *Godstow*, which was a *Religious House* above a Mile Northwards from *Rowly*. This was found in the *Gardens* of *Godstow* under a *Walnut-Tree* that was rooted up by the *dreadful Storm* of *Wind Nov. 26th. MDCCIII.* I did not see it till *April MDCCVIII.* at which time I writ down the *broken Inscription*, and in *May* last I took the *Form* of the *Stone*, at which time a *Young Gentleman* of St. *John's-College*, Mr. *RICHARD RAWLINSON*, who is a *Lover of Antiquities*, was pleas'd to procure it for his own use, and 'tis now, at the *Expense* of his *Brother THOMAS RAWLINSON*, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; a *Gentleman* of very

great *Curiosity*, faithfully represented to the *Readers*. By which we see that we have nothing more than *Godstowne use Chaunterie I . . . . .* preserv'd of the *Inscription*, the last *Letter* whereof I take to have been the *Initial Letter* of the Person's *Name* to whose *Memory* the *Monument* was erected, and at first I pitch'd upon *Ida*, or *Editba*, a very *devout*, *pious* and *religious Lady*, who is said to have founded the *Benedictine Nunnery* here, and at the same time to have built a *convenient* and *decent Church*. 'Twas consecrated to the Honour of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *John Baptist* in the Year MCXXXVIII. which was the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Stephen*. The Ceremony of *Consecration* was perform'd with great *Solemnity* by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, (in whose *Diocese* the *Nunnery* was situated) the *King* himself, the *Queen*, the *Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*, and several others of the *chief Nobility*, as well as *Prince Eustace*, the *King's Son*, being personally present. At the same time many and large *Contributions* were made for *Endowment* of the *Church* and *Nunnery*, and *Editba* her self became the first *Abbess*, tho' we do not find what *Contributions* were made by her. Without



Fragmentum hocce **MONUMENTI** per-  
vetusti, in Hortis Prioratus de **GODESTOWE**  
prope **OXONIHAM** Anno MDCCIII. vi sævæ  
Tempestatis erutum, sumptibus suis in æs  
incidi curavit **THOMAS RAWLINSON**  
**Armiger**, **Medii Templi LONDINI** Socius,  
**MDCCXV**. **Vir eruditus**, et **diligentiâ atq;**peritiâ** in **congerendâ optimæ notæ librorum**  
**Supellectile** clarus.**

*M. sculp.*



out doubt they were very considerable, she being, in all probability, a *Lady of Wealth and Fortune*. This is certain, that the *Ground*, upon which this *Nunnery* stood, was not originally her's, but belong'd to one of the *St. Johns*, who, out of his *Zeal* for promoting of *Religion*, was pleas'd to give it to this *Lady* in *Frank-Almoigne* for ever. Of all which there is a *particular* and *distinct Relation* in the *Monasticon*; where likewise the *Names* of the several *Contributors* or *Benefactors* at the *Dedication*, which fell out upon *Easter-Eve*, are specify'd out of the *Register* of *Godstow*; one of which *Benefactors* was *Elwine Fitz-Godegose*, who impropriated to it the *Church* of *St. Giles* in *OXFORD*, that himself had founded a little before, and gave besides 18. *Solidaria* of *Land* lying above *South-Bridge* in *OXFORD*. We do not find where this *Lady* was buried; but, if I am not mistaken, 'twas at *Godstow*; and I conjectur'd that the *Stone* before mention'd might relate to her *Foundation*, and have been erected either before her *Death*, as 'tis frequent to have *Honorary Monuments* put up upon such *publick Occasions*, or else to have been a *Funeral Monument*, and to have been plac'd soon after her *Decease*. But as this is nothing more than *Conjecture*, so I am not fond of it; and the rather so because *Thomas Walsingham* in his *Upodigma Normannia* tells us in *express words*, that this *Nunnery* of *Godstow* was founded by *King John*; thereby depriving *Ida* of the *Honour* due to her, and fixing it upon one of the *Sons* of *King Henry the 11<sup>d</sup>*, to whom the famous *Rosamund Clifford* was *Concubine*, and was here buried. *Walsingham* farther adds, that the occasion of the *Foundation* was, that *Prayers* might be put up for the *Soul* of the said *Rosamund*. Why may not therefore the *I* in the *Inscription* relate to *King John*, and be understood of him? Yet what is asserted in *Walsingham* is not to be so taken, as if *King John* were the *Original Founder* of this *Nunnery*, (it being plain from the *Register* that he was not) but only that he became a considerable *Benefactor* to it, and inlarg'd the *Revenues* and *Allowances* that had been before settl'd upon it. 'Tis likely that he added a *Chantry* or *Chapel* for two or three *Priests*, and order'd a suitable *Salary* for performing the *proper Offices* in behalf of *Rosamund*. *Gratitude* to the memory of his *dead Father* (besides other *Religious concerns*) would not permit him to neglect this *Act of Charity*. Besides we have other *Instances* of his performing the like *Acts*. I must however confess, that this *Interpretation* of the *Inscription* is built no less upon *conjecture*

† Pag. 56. of *Arch-bishop Parker's Edition*.

sure than the former; and for that reason I do not exspect that it should be look'd upon as *Authority*, no more than I do a third *Conjecture*, which I beg leave to add, namely that it may be this *Stone* has no manner of Relation to either of these *Benefactions*. For if it had reference to *Ida*, 'twould not be styl'd a *Chantry*, but either a *Nunnery* or *Church*. And had it belong'd to King *John*, 'tis reasonable to think that the Monument would have been of better *Stone*, and been wrought and polish'd after such a manner as would have been equal to his *Royal Dignity*. The *Letters* (as far as we can judge by what remains of the *Stone*) are plac'd just as those are that are seen upon old *Grave-Stones*, and some other *circumstances* would move one to think that it lay flat upon the *Ground*, and was nothing else but a *Grave-Stone*. But granting it were a *Grave-Stone*, yet it must be withal allow'd that the *Person* on whom it was laid was a *Benefactor* to the *Place*, and erected a *Chanterie* (*une Chaunterie*) himself at his own proper *Charges*, or else joyn'd with some other well dispos'd *Person* in such a *publick Act of Charity*.

The other Antiquities of Godstow. Rosamund's Coffin not now extant there. Mr. Weever's MSS. Collections.

§. 6. As to the present Remains of Godstow, they serve to little other use or purpose than to shew that 'twas a *Place* formerly of considerable *Extent*, and to raise in us a Veneration for the *Sanctity*, *Piety*, and *Generosity* of our *Ancestors*. On the North-side there is a good Part of one side of a *Tower* (which was the *Tower* of the *Church*) standing, and on the East-side is a *small Room*, on the *Floor* of which lye two *Stone Coffins*, and on the *Wall* just above them are written the *Verbes* in *Latin* and *English*, which are commonly handed about in memory of *Rosamund*. 'Tis reported that one of these *Coffins* was that in which *Rosamund* her self was laid, and the other that which was prepar'd for her *Keeper*. But this we are to look upon as no more than the *Fiction* of the *Vulgar*. 'Tis however likely that the *Coffins* were dug up here, and were those in which two *Nunns*, or two other *Persons* (for others were interr'd here besides the *Members* of the *Nunnery*) had been buried; but for *Rosamund* her self, she was wrapt up in *Leather* and put in a *Coffin* of *Lead*, according to the *Custom* of those Times \*. She was first of all buried in the middle of the *Quire*, and, as *Hoveden* informs us, her *Tomb* was cover'd with *Silk*, and surrounded with *Lamps* and *Tapers*; but 'twas, after it had continu'd in that condition for several *Years*, remov'd out of the *Church* by

\* See *Monast. Angl.* Tom. I. p. 528. b. + *Ibid.* *Brompton* says the same thing also in the *Reign* of King *Richard* the First.

the express Order and Direction of the Bishop of Lincoln, who thought it a most abominable and insufferable Propriation of the Church, that the Body of so debauch'd a Person should remain in it. After this Removal, it continu'd at rest, 'till about the time of the Reformation, when 'twas taken up, as Mr. Leland himself acquaints \* us, and at the same time a Stone was found with it, on which was this Inscription: T V M B A R O S A M V N D A E. Which is a different Inscription from this common one :

*Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda:*

*Non redolat, sed olet, + qua redolere solet.*

But the latter possibly is the Epitaph that was fix'd in the Quire of the Church before the Body was remov'd. Mr. Leland, I think, saw the Stone himself, and he tells us that, when her Coffin was open'd, they found her Bones in it, and that a very sweet Smell came from it. But he does not confirm the vulgar story of one of the present Stones being her Coffin, but plainly distinguisheth between both, making the Stone to be only a Sepulchral Monument. He has not thought fit to inform us what became either of the Coffin or the Stone; tho' 'tis probable it fell into the Hands of some Zealots, who would not suffer any thing to escape their Fury and Indignation that they thought favour'd at all of Popery. 'Tis to that Fury that we owe, in great measure, the loss of so many noble Monuments, some of which have been rescu'd from Destruction by the laudable Industry of Mr. Stowe, Mr. Weever, Mr. Somner, Sir William Dugdale, and others; and more would have been handed down to Posterity, had Mr. Weever liv'd to finish his Travels, or to have publish'd another Volume or two from his Collections, which, after his Death, came to his Nephew, Mr. Calsham, who liv'd in Little-Britain ‡; and at length a Copy of his printed Book with large MSS. Improvements, by the Author (as I am inform'd) himself, was fortunately procur'd by that curious Collector of Books, whom I have before mention'd, Mr. THOMAS RAWLINSON of the Middle-Temple.

§. 7. Tho' Rosamund was buried at Godstow, yet she died at Woodstock in a most spacious and large Apartment, wrought in all respects with great Art like a Labyrinth, that King Henry the II. had caus'd to be made, on purpose to secure her from the Assaulls and Vio-

Rosamund died a natural Death. Our English Poets, in former Times, for the most part kept close to Truth. Storer's Life of Cardinal Wolsey. Rosamund's Tomb finely adorn'd. A small Cabinet of her's of exquisite Workmanship. Dr. Plot under a Mistake.

\* In a Passage out of some of his Papers, publish'd in the Monast. Angl. loco citato. † Quod both in Higden and Knighton. The Mistake was occasion'd by the Abbreviation. ‡ Ita in Chartis MSS. SMITHIANIS, penes me. lence

lence of Queen Eleanor, who nevertheless, if we believe the common Report, found out the Passage and immediately poisoned her. But John Brompton and Henry Knighton tell us that she dy'd a *Natural Death*, and that it happen'd soon after she had been inclos'd in the said *Apartment*. The same thing is also asserted by Ranulph Higden\*. Perhaps the Queen, having so just an occasion to be offended at her, might be the cause of it; yet neither of these Authors mention it as being contriv'd by her: nor do they say that 'twas effected by *Poyson*. Other Authors of much later Antiquity have fallen into the same mistake, and amongst those in English must be reckon'd a Book call'd, *The first and second Parts of King Edward the Fourth*, containing his merite Walkime with the Tanner of Tamworth, as also his love to faire Mistresse Shore, her great Promotion, fall and Miserte, and lastly the lamentable Death of her and her Husband. &c. This Book was printed at London in MDCLXIII. in 8<sup>vo</sup> and is now grown scarce. There are some *Romantick Assertions* in it, of which this of Rosamund's dying a violent Death by *Poyson* is one †; otherwise 'tis a Book of value, and more Authority is to be given to it, than is given to Poetical Books of late Years. The Poets of those times, for the most part, kept close to *Truth*, and did not think it for their *Credit* and *Reputation* to corrupt matter of *Fact* with the Additions of *Fancy* and *Fable*. They thought they had perform'd the Parts of a Poet to good Advantage if they put their *Collections* into *Rhime*, without any thing of *Gloss*, whereby to abuse the Reader and lead him into *Error*. 'Tis for that reason that *Storer's Book of the Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey*, written in English Verse, and printed at London in MDCCIX. in ten Sheets in *Quarto*, was much esteem'd and cry'd up ‡; and if it can be met with (for 'tis become very rare) 'tis possible some good *Historical Remarks* may be collected from it, in order to the writing of a just and faithful Account of the *Life and Death* of this Great Cardinal; tho' the chief Busines being to describe him as a Minister of State, who had the sole Management and Direction of the Affairs of England for several Years, the best materials are to be exspected from the *Manuscript Papers* and *Parchments* in the *Cottonian Library*, in the *Rolls*, in the *Exchequer*, and in other *Offices of Record*, which ought to be diligently and carefully search'd and examin'd, before so

\* In *Polychronico*, MS. in Bibl. Bodl. inter Codd. *Laudines*, C. 117. sub *Henrico II do*. † In the second Part, in the last Page of the Signature P. for the Book is not pag'd by numbers. ‡ See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. col. 280. great

great and desirable a Work can be compleated. But (that I may get out of this *Digression*, into which I have been led by citing the Book concerning King *Edward* the IV<sup>th</sup>.) as soon as King *Henry* heard of the *dismal news* of the *Death* of this *unfortunate Lady*, he became a great *Benefactor* to the *Nunnery* of *Godstow*, which was chiefly occasion'd by the *Affection* he bare to *Rosamund*. Her *Father* was a Person of a very *noble* and *gentile Education*. He had imbib'd *Religious Principles*, and, however unhappy in his *Issue*, was a Man of a *virtuous Life*, and maintain'd a *good Character*. He was himself a *Benefactor* to this *Place*, and was buried at it in a *Grave* close by his *Wife*, who died before her Daughter *Rosamund*. King *Henry* spar'd no *Costs* that the *Tumb* of this *Lady*, whom he so much admir'd, not only upon account of her *exquisite Beauty*, but for the *Sweetness* of her *Temper*, should be adorn'd and set out with the *utmost Magnificence*, that no *Reflexion* might be made upon his *Royal Character*, as if he were *forgetful* and *unmindful* of her after her *Decease*. This *Affection* made him so careful of her while living, that he presently provided her of every thing that she desir'd. One of the *Presents* he made her was the rich *Cabinet* that is mention'd by *Higden*, *Brompton* and *Knighton* to have been preserv'd in their time at *Godstow*, on which were represented the *Figures* of all sorts of *Champions*, with all Kinds of *Animals* done to the best Advantage. *Cista ejusdem puella vix bipedalis mensura, set mirabilis architectura, ibidem cernitur, in qua conflictus pugilum, gestus animalium, volatus avium, saltus piscium, absque hominis impulsu, conspicuntur.* Dr. *Plot* makes *cista* here to relate to her *Tumb*, and he translates it by the *English Word Coffin*; but I think, with all due respect and regard to the *Judgment* of that *ingenious* and *learned Man*, that *Fabian* b, *Grafton* c, *Holinshed* d, and others with much less *Absurdity* make it to be a small *Coffer*, or *Cabinet*, of two *Feet* in *Breadth* b. For had it been her *Coffin*, is it at all probable that it would have been permitted to have stood with such *Figures* on it in the *most Holy Part* of the *Church*? Is it likely that a *Coffin*, on which were to be seen such *odd Postures* of *Men* and *Animals*, would have been suffer'd to stand in a *consecrated Chapel*, or that the *Religious* of those *Times*, especially those of this *Nunnery* (who were *famous* for their *Chastity*) would have given way that any *Pictures*, or other *Representations* of this kind, which were contriv'd rather for carrying on *Amours* and *Lecherous Intrigues* than for advanc-

a *Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire* chap. IX. §. 144. b *Chron.* p. 351. c *Chron.* p. 76. d *Chron.* p. 115.

ing Religion, should be plac'd so near their Eyes, to divert their Minds from a devout and holy Performance of their Religious Offices? Since therefore this does not seem consistent with the Reverence that is due to a consecrated Place, 'tis more reasonable, I am perswaded, to understand *cista* of a Coffin, which, in all probability, stood in the Chapter-House when *Higden*, *Brompton*, and *Knighton* flourish'd: and 'twas in the Chapter-House too that her Tomb was to be seen in their times, it being frequently shewn by the *Nuns* to their Relations and others who visited a Place that was much noted for so illustrious a Lady.

*Inscription* upon a Cross that formerly stood near Godstow. The Monuments of Mr. Edmund Rainolds at Wolvercote. His Character.

§. 8. Having nothing more at this time to observe concerning the Nunnery of Godstow, unless it be that in the Reign of King Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>. there stood hard by it on the Bridge a Cross with this a *Inscription*,

*Qui meat bac oret, signum salutis adoret,  
Urque sibi detur b veniam Rosamunda precetur:*

I shall pass on for about a Quarter of a Mile North-East, where we meet with a small Church call'd *Wolvercote*, or, as 'tis express'd in the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, *Walgarcote*. The most ancient, and indeed the most considerable, Monument that I have seen in this little Church is a Grave-Stone to the Memory of Mr. Edmund Rainolds, M. A. and Fellow of *Corpus Christi* College, on which there is the following *Inscription*: *Hic jacet Edmundus Rainold in Arribus Magister. Obiit 31. Novembris anno 1630. etatis sua 92.* He was one of the *Elder Brothers* <sup>c</sup> of the famous Dr. *John Rainolds*, with whom he held a publick Disputation about Religion before *Robert Earl of Leycester* in the Year *MDLXXXIV.* by which he gain'd great Honour and Reputation. He was a Man of excellent Learning, of a sound and clear Understanding, and of eminent Virtues. But being a *Roman Catholick*, and therefore of different Principles from his Brother, he left *Corpus Christi* College and retir'd to *Gloucester-Hall*, where ( notwithstanding he had a good Estate, lying at *Wolvercote*) he became a great and noted *Tutor*. His leisure Hours he spent in the Exercises of *Devotion* and in *conversation* with Learned Men, one of which was the celebrated Mr. *Thomas*

<sup>a</sup> So in a Fragment publish'd in Tom. I. p. 528. b. of the *Monasticon Anglicanum* from sonic Papers of Mr. Leland in the Cottonian Library.

<sup>b</sup> *Forfan, venia.* <sup>c</sup> See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I. col. 721. as also col. 233, 234, 235. where Mr. *Wood* does not seem to have given a clear and distinct Account of the several Brothers. Nor does he correct himself, or settle the Matter, afterwards, in the Life of Dr. *Rainolds*, *ibid.* col. 289.

Allen\* of the same *Hall*. By this *pious* and *virtuous* Course of Life he knew how to despise the flattering *Glories* of this *World*, and to see his *Contemporaries* and *Familars* advanc'd to High *Stations* and considerable *Dignities*, without the least *Reluctance* or *Envy*. He was a master of his *Passions*, and had nothing to ruffle or discompose the *serene Temper* and *Tranquillity* of his *Mind*; only 'tis to be wish'd that to compleat his *Character* he had continu'd firm in the *Protestant Religion*, and had not, by his *Defection*, given any Cause of *Objection* against him. These extraordinary *Qualities* made him much admir'd, and the following *Epitaph* is deservedly inserted upon a *Brafs Plate*, that is fix'd upon the *Stone* I have before mention'd :

*Ingens Oxonii Rainoldus gloria, notus  
Fraterna fama, nec minus ipse sua :  
Magnus fortuna, virtutis major alumnus,  
Hec, sed parte sui deterior, jacet.  
Mens calum migravit, ut hinc quoque praemia felix  
Suntat, virtutes ceperat unde juas.*

By his constant and careful *Education* and *Instruction* of young *Gentlemen*, he mightily improv'd and advanc'd his *Fortune*. He had no *Family*; nor did a *strict* and *innocent* Course of Life require that he should spend largely upon himself. He had therefore the greater Store to bestow in *Charitable Uses*, which he distributed very chearfully and willingly in great *Sums*; but his *Charity* was manag'd with all becoming *Humility*, *Modesty*, and *Christian Prudence*. These *Acts of Charity* occasion'd the ensuing *Wards* to be ingrav'd on the West End of his *Monument* round an *Oval Brafs Plate*, which is since torn off and convey'd away by the *Sacrilegious Hands* of some *Fanatick*, it may be one of those *Puritan Reformers* in MDCXL: *Manum suam aperuit inopi, & palmas extendit ad pauperum.*

\* Who died in the Year MDCXXXII. in the 90th Year of his Age, as Mr. *Wood* informs us, tho' Mr. *William Burton* says in the 92d. See Mr. *Burton's* *Funeral Oration* upon him spoken in the *publick Refectory* of *Gloucester-Hall*, and print'd the same Year at *London* in *Quarto*, together with another *Speech* that was spoke by Mr. *George Bathurst* in the *Chapel of Trinity-College* (of which Mr. *Allen* had been *Fellow*) the same Evening that he was buried. These two *Speeches* should have been reprinted in *Bates's Collection of Lives*. Mr. *Allen* being so eminent an example of *Modesty*, *Temperance*, *Humanity*, *Learning*, and *Judgment*, as well as *Industry* in collecting *old MSS.* (for those given to the *Bodleian Library* by Sir *Kenelm Digby* were once his, besides a large stock of others, that were dispos'd of elsewhere) his *Memory* ought to be carefully preserv'd; and it might be of no small service to *Virtue* and *good Literature* to have the *Speeches* printed again, with his *Picture* before them from the *Original* (drawn to the *Life*) in the *President's Lodging* of *Trinity-College*. To which other Things of the same nature might be annex'd. *Lege, pauperem, vel pauperes.*

Wolvercote nothing else but a *Chapel of Ease* to St. Peter's in the East OXFORD. That matter formerly contested, but decided in Favour of St. Peter's against Wolvercote.

§. 9. We ought not to wonder that in the *Church of Wolvercote* there are no *earlier Monuments of Antiquity*, since in reality 'tis nothing but a *Chapel of Ease* to St. Peter's *Church* + in the East OXON. So 'tis expressly call'd in the old *Valor Beneficiorum*\*, that I have before cited. And for that reason in former Times the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* always buried their *Dead* at St. Peter's, and were

reckon'd *subject* to and *dependent* on it. *Divine Service* was celebrated and perform'd in it by a *Chaplain*, who was nominated and appointed by the *perpetual Vicar* of St. Peter's *Parish*, who satisfy'd and paid him out of his own *Expenses*, and had a Power of removing him at his Pleasure. Whenever the *Bodie, Roof, Belfrie* and *Ornaments* of St. Peter's were decay'd and needed *Repair*, the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* always us'd to pay and contribute the third Part of the *Charges* and *Expenses* upon such *Occasions*; and the thing was never disputed nor contested 'till the Year MCCCCXIII, which was the Beginning of King *Henry the Fifth's* Reign. At that time the *Bodie* and *Roof* of the *Church* being run to ruin and decay, the *Church-Wardens*, out of a true sense of their *Duty*, and a just *Regard* to their *Credit* and *Reputation*, took effectual Methods to have them repair'd, the full *Expenses* of which came to 60. *Nobles*, the third Part whereof they charg'd, according to *Custom*, upon *Wolvercote*; but the *Wardens* of the *Church* or *Chapel* of *Wolvercote* thinking that this was an *unreasonable Imposition*, and that the *custom* was owing originally to *Incroachment*, they peremptorily refus'd to pay their *Share*. Upon this a Suit of *Law* Commenc'd, and 'twas given against the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* by Mr. *John Barton* the Arch-deacon of OXFORD's *Official*. This so incens'd and inrag'd them that they presently appeal'd from his *Sentence* to the *See of Rome*, and presented a *Remonstrance of Grievances* to the *Pope*. The *Pope* at that time was *John the XXIIId*, or, as others call him, the *XXIVth*. He refers the *Matter* to Dr. *Sathse*, Auditor of the *Causes* of the *Apostolick Palace*; but the Year after the *Pope* being depos'd by the *Council of Constance*, a new *Commission* was granted by the same *Council* to the *Doctor*, who then proceeded to hear the *Proctors* of both *Parties*, and to receive the *Depositions* of the several *Witnesses*. The *Proctor* for St.

† Which was given to *Merton College* by King *Hen. III.* in 1266.  
 \* In *Bibl. Bodl. Haly-well* in OXFORD was likewise another *Chapel of Ease* to St. Peter's. For thus the Thing is expres'd in the *Valuation-Book*: *Ecclesia sancti Petri Orientalis Oxon. cum capella de Halywell & Walgarcote, 60. Marc. --- Vicaria ejusdem [sic. Ecclesia S. Petri Orientalis] 100. sol.*

Peter's represented the Matter very fairly, and stated every thing with that *clearness*, that the Doctor, after a *sedate* and *deliberate* weighing of all *circumstances*, could not but declare that the *Church-Wardens* of St. Peter's had acted *fairly* and *regularly*, and that 'twas no *Exaction* in laying the third Part of the *Burden* upon *Wolvercote*. Accordingly he gave a *definitive Sentence at Constance* on the eleventh Day of *December* in *MCCCCXVI.* that they should pay the full third Part for the *Repairs* that had been made three Years before, and for the future always joyn with them as they had done formerly, and bury their *Dead* also at St. Peter's, as had been practis'd constantly before this *Suit* Commenc'd. These *Differences* being thus, tho' not without *Difficultie*, comprimis'd, on the eleventh of *March* following the foresaid Dr. *Sath's* amer'd the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* *42. Florins* of *Gold* more, by way of satisfaction for the *Great Trouble* and *Charge* they had put the *Church-Wardens* and others of St. Peter's to in this *Dispute*.

§. 10. This is the *substance* of that *Controversy*, as I have collected it from the *Instrument* concerning it, now preserv'd with other *Papers* in a *Chest* in St. Peter's *Church*; but this is not the *Original Instrument*, but only a *copy* of it, and the *Transcriber* hath committed several *Faults*. After this *Decision*, the *Inhabitants* of *Wolvercote* were forc'd to *acquiesce*, and to observe the *ancient Custom*; but 'twas broken again at last, and they have ever since that time buried in the *Church* or *Chapel* of *Wolvercote*, and not been charg'd with any Part of the *Repairs* of the *Church*; instead of which however by way of *Acknowledgment* they pay yearly the *Sum* of three *Shillings* and four *Pence* to St. Peter's. I shall not enter so far into the *concerns* of the *Parish* as to inquire, when 'twas that this *Change* began, and what was the *Occasion* of it. But that St. Peter's did *willingly* consent to it appears, in some degree, from a *Note* inserted at the Beginning of the aforesaid *Instrument*, viz. *A composition for 3*s*. 4*d.* per annum to be paid by Wolvercote*. This *Note* is not the *Title* of the *Instrument*, but was added by a *later Hand* on purpose to shew that St. Peter's compounded with *Wolvercote* for that *Sum*, and for the future would part with their *Priviledges* upon condition such a *Sum* was constantly and duly paid. The chief reason of the *contest*, before accounted for, having been the great *Sum* of *Money* (for so 20. *Nobles* was then reckon'd) that St. Peter's charg'd them with, we may suppose that there had not been any such *expensive Ret-*

*The Instrument* concerning this *Controversy* now preserv'd in St. Peter's *Church*; but 'tis not the *Original*. St. Peter's afterwards compounded with *Wolvercote*. The reason why *Wolvercote* did not contest the *Matter* before. St. Peter's formerly the *University-Church*, as St. *Giles's* had been in the *British Times*.

pairs since it's *first Foundation* by St. *Grimbald*. They did not grudge to contribute in small *Sums*, but when they came to be large, they look'd upon it as an *Hardship*, and thought it worth their while to examin the *Justness* of the *Claim*. Or it may be, St. *Peter's* being once the *University-Church*, the *Expenses* for *Repairs* and other things of that kind might be defray'd by the *Scholars*, and so there would be no *Difference* between *Wolvercote* and St. *Peter's* upon that Score. St. *Grimbald* seems to have founded the *Church* on purpose for the use of the *University*, notwithstanding it be not express'd in the *famous Passage of Affer*, by which we are assur'd that he was the *Founder*. So that tho' it was made a *Parochial Church*, yet being design'd *principally* for the *University*, 'tis likely certain *Rules* or *Orders* concerning it's *continual Repair* were drawn up, which were to be *annually* observ'd by the *Members* of the *University*, and the *Parishioners* were not burthen'd any farther than as concern'd their own *Affairs* exclusive of those of the *University*. Here *Divine Service* was *publickly* celebrated for the whole *University*, and *Degrees* were conferr'd, and other *Scholastic Business* perform'd in it in the same manner as had been formerly practis'd in the *Church* of St. *Giles* <sup>a</sup>. For tho' I have insinuated above <sup>b</sup> that St. *Giles's Church* was built by *Etwine Fitz Godegoſe*, yet there had been a *Church* long before his time in the same *Place* but dedicated to a different *Saint* <sup>c</sup>. This is what is maintain'd by several of our best *Antiquaries*, and 'tis expressly asserted also by *Thomas Rudburn* in his *Chronicle of Hyde-Abbey*. It had been destroy'd in the *bloody Wars* and *Revolutions* that had frequently happen'd, and was not rebuilt 'till *Fitz Godegoſe*, out of his great *Devotion*, was pleas'd to undertake it. The *University* at that time being situated beyond St. *Giles's Church*, 'twas very fit that either that *Church*, or some other as near, should be made use of by the *University*, and that they should not be put to the *Inconveniencie* of going far upon such *publick Occasions*.

The *University* in the *Britiſh* times in all probability separate from the *City*. The reason why *OXFORD* is not mention'd in *Antonius*, and why there are no *Roman Cays* found about it.

§. 11. 'Tis probable, that in those *early Times* the *University* was separate from the *Town*, and did not on either side joyn to it. The *Founders* of it took their *Pattern* from the *Eastern Countries*, and they follow'd the same *Customs* as to it's *Discipline*. The *Academies* and *Gymnasia* amongst the *Greeks* were divided from their *Cities*, and that was the reason that their *most learned Men* were buried in

<sup>a</sup> So in a *Fragment* of *John Ros* that I have in *MS.* And the same thing is mention'd from him by *Twyne Apol.* p. 118. <sup>b</sup> §. 5. <sup>c</sup> See *Twyne loc. cit.* them,

them, which would not have been permitted had they stood in the *Cities*, *Buryal* within them being prohibited by *Solom's Laws*. The same *Prohibition* also took place amongst the *Romans* upon Promulgation of the XII. *Tables*. For that reason 'twas that *Cicero* built a *most goodly and pleasant House* at *Puteoli*\*, which he call'd *Academia*, by way of Allusion to the *College* of that Name at *Athens*. Here he compil'd his *Quaestiones Academicæ*, and he intended to have been buried at it; but *Providence* decreed otherwise. Those that cultivated *Learning* amongst the *Britains* affected *Privacy*, and they cautiously avoided all *Disturbance* in prosecuting their *Studies*. They delighted in *Woods* and *Groves*, and were much addicted to *Meditation*. Nothing could better suit with such *Tempers* than the pleasant *Woods* and *Groves* about OXFORD; whence 'twas that the *University* was then styl'd *Bellofium* or *Bellefum*. The *Woods* have been since destroy'd, but we have an Account of them in some of our *Writers*. And that they might avoid the *Noise* of the *Town* they planted themselves at some distance from it. None were permitted to dwell amongst them but *Students*, and such as the *Conveniences of Life* requir'd. Perhaps 'tis upon this Account that 'twas not made a *Garrison* by the *Romans*. Being unwilling to create any *Troubles* to the *Students*, they might therefore forbid the *Souldiers* from settling at OXFORD. Hence we may account for it's being omitted in *Antoninus*. Nor will it seem strange that *Roman Coyns* should not be found in a *Place*, which was not one of their *Stations, Garrisons or Forts*.

§. 12. Notwithstanding OXFORD was neither garrison'd, nor inhabited by the *Romans*, yet they often pass'd through it in their *Journeys* to other *Places* which they had made *Garrisons*. And 'twas for the sake of calling at it that they frequently went out of the *greater Roads*. We have *evident-Tracts* of a *Branch* of one of their *main Ways* upon *Heddington-Hill*†. 'Tis there divided into two *Parts*, one whereof was the *deep hollow Way*, and the other was the *Way* which lyes by the *Elm-Tree* about the *Top* of the *Hill*, passing through the *Grounds* betwixt that and *Marston-Lane*, where 'tis very visible, and some of their *Stones* are now remaining. It seems ‡ once to have pass'd the *River* above *Haly well-Church*,

The *Romans* often call'd at OXFORD. Some *Remains* of one of their *ways* now to be seen very near it. *Conjectures* upon an ancient *Gold Piece* found in *St. Giles's Field* in the *Suburbs* of OXFORD. Some *Mistakes* in the *Letters* on it as represent'd in *Dr. Plot's Natural History of OXFORD-SHIRE*, and *Sir ANDREW FOUNTAINE's Dissertation Epistolaris*. *Mr. Thwaites's Explication* of it *imperfext*. The Original of Z for & on some *Coyns*.

\* See *Pliny's Nat. Hist.* lib. XXXI. c. 2. † *Dr. Plot's Nat. Hist. of OXFORD-SHIRE*, c. X. §. 30. ‡ *Dr. Plot. ibid.*

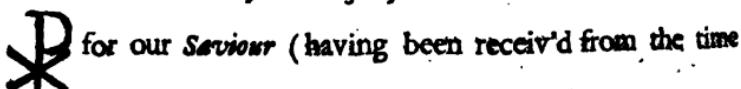
and to have went directly to the old *Bellostum*. At that time therefore 'tis probable there were two *Bridges* over the *River*, one of which carry'd *Travellers* into the *University*, and the other into the *City* or *Town*. When the *University* and *Town* came to be joyn'd, the first *Bridge* was destroy'd, and the Way leading to it came to be disus'd. 'Twill not be thought *absurd* that the *bollow Way* upon *Heddington-Hill* should be wrought by the *Romans*, if it be consider'd what wonderful Pains the *Souldiers* took in breaking through *Mountains* and other *Rough Places*. 'Twas a Task commonly impos'd upon them by the *Generals*. A great many Examples may be found in *Bergierius's valuable Book de publicis & militariis Romanorum viis*, to which I refer the *Reader*, and instead of more *Observations* concerning their *Ways* I shall at present remark, that some Years ago a *thin Piece of Gold* was found in *St. Giles's Field* in the *Suburbs of OXFORD*, which has the same *Figure* on both sides, and is taken by Dr. *Plot* <sup>a</sup> to have been one of those *Pieces* that King *Edward the Confessor* gave to such as he touch'd for cure of the *Disease* call'd the *Struma* or *Scrofula*. That King *Edward the Confessor* was the first, to whom *God* gave the Power of Healing this *foul Distemper* only with a *Touch* of the *Hand*, is generally granted; and those that desire fuller and clearer Satisfaction may be pleas'd to consult Dr. *Tooker's excellent (but scarce) Book*, call'd *Charisma sive donum sanationis Regibus Angliae certius concessum* <sup>b</sup>. But that this was one of the *Gold Pieces* that the King gave upon such *Occasions* is not allow'd by the *Ingenious* Sir *ANDREW FOUNTAINE* <sup>c</sup>, who is a great Master of this sort of *Learning*. He could not see any *Ground* or *Foundation* for such an *Opinion*; and yet Dr. *Plot* was follow'd by Mr. *Walker*. To render his *Opinion* the more plausible Dr. *Plot* tells us that over the *Hinder Part* of the *Head* are the *Letters E. CO.* which he thinks are the *Initial Letters* of *Edward the Confessor's Name*. At the *chin* he has represented + Ω, but gives no *Explication* of those two *Figures*. Sir *ANDREW FOUNTAINE* as to the former three *Figures* does not vary from Dr. *Plot*; but as to the latter he differs in this that he has added to them two other *Letters* or *Figures*, as will be plain to those that shall think fit to compare their *Tables* together. However tho' Sir *ANDREW* was pleas'd to declare his *Dissent* from Dr. *Plot* and Mr. *Walker*, yet he was so *modest* as not to

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid. §. 27.* <sup>b</sup> Printed at London in MDXCVII. Quarto. <sup>c</sup> In his *Sertatio Epistolaris de Nummis Anglo-Saxonis & Anglo-Danicis* p. 162. of the III. Part of Dr. *HICKES's* most learned, judicious and elaborate Work *de Linguis Septentrionalibus*.

publish his own *Explication*, nor to tell us what he judg'd might give occasion to this *Relick*. Three Years after the Printing of Sir ANDREW's *Dissertation*, the ingenious Mr. Thwaites of Queen's-College (to whom the learned World is indebted upon several Accounts) was pleas'd to make divers *Additional Notes* upon the *Saxon Coyns*, and to publish them under this Title, *NOTÆ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos* \*. As he has in this small *Tract* oblig'd us with many *curious* and *uncommon Conjectures*, so, amongst the rest, he has thought fit to let us know his *Opinion* about the *Gold Piece* above mention'd. He takes the *Letters* about it to be C A Z Ω, the *meaning* whereof he thinks is *Christus Alpha & Omega*. I readily grant that Z in divers *old Coyns* stands for &; but it did not begin 'till after the *Saxon Times*; I think 'twas much about the Reign of King *Edward the III.* It owes it's *Original*, not to the *Roman Abbreviation* 7 for &, (for that is one of the *Notes* in *Tyro* and *Seneca* at the End of *Gruter*) but to the ȝ in *MSS.* This Note ȝ for & is also in *Printed Books* of the *Black Letter*; but both in *MSS.* and *Printed Books* 'tis oftentimes made thus ȝ, which indeed is the more exact *Form*, as representing the e more *perspicuously*. In those *Coyns* of *Edward the III.* *Henry the VI.* &c. which are inscrib'd with *small Letters* the ȝ is seen. The *Monetarii* being ignorant of the *Latin Tongue* took it for z, and therefore in *Coyns* of the same Kings circumscrib'd with *Capital Letters* they made it Z; which should rather have been (if they would have express'd the *Ligature* accurately) ȝ. Yet none were so *critical* and *curious* as to rectify the *mistake*. But there is no need to be so particular in this *Point*, since I cannot (and yet I have often view'd it) find any such *Note* as Z upon this *Relick*. I discover no other *Letters* upon it than c o behind the *Head*, and just under the *Chin* + Ω. Therefore confining my self to these four *Characters*, I believe Mr. Thwaites will find it a *difficult matter* to produce *Instances* in *old Coyns* and *Medals* where c is plac'd by it self for *Christus*: tho' I am not ignorant that the Fathers interpreted x in the *Sibyll's* ΙΧΘΥΣ by Χειρὶς, thinking that by that Word ΙΧΘΥΣ Χειρὶς Θεῖς ὁς Σωτῆς was signify'd: whence 'twas that some of them call'd our *Saviour* ΙΧΘΥΣ or *Piscis*. Other *Abbreviations* of that kind are suppos'd to be in those *Mystical Writings*. In other *Greek Monuments* we have xc, for ΧΠΙΣΤΟΣ, (an *Instance* whereof Sir ANDREW FOUNTAINE has given in his *Dissertation*†) and in *Latin* ones xpc, one of which is the *Monument* I have be-

\* E *Theatro Sheldoniano*, in a Sheet and an half in 8vo. † Pag. 163. fore

fore accounted for that was found at *Rewly*. In the old *Monuments* of *Fabretti*, *Du Fresnoe*, and others we have this Mark

 for our Saviour (having been receiv'd from the time

of *Constantine the Great*) and a and a put under. The same Mark 'tis likely would have been plac'd upon this *Monument*, if *Christus Alpha & Omega* were design'd to be signifi'd. Besides this 'tis observable that the *Explication* Mr. *Walker* has given is only in part. For as the Piece is publish'd in Sir *ANDREW FOUNTAINE*, as well as in Dr. *Plot*, there are the *Figures* o and +, which he takes not the *least notice* of. As for my own *Opinion* in a matter of so much *Obscurity*, I readily agree with Sir *ANDREW* that this cannot be one of the *Gold Pieces* given by King *Edward the Confessor* for touching the *Eust*; but whereas he has not been pleas'd to propofe his reasons for his *Difſent*, I shall here offer two why I am inclin'd to differ from Dr. *Plot* and Mr. *Walker*. The first is, that c o (for I obſerv'd before that there is no E upon it) cannot stand for *CONFESSOR*, unless we will ſuppoſe this King to have been a Prince much addicteſ to *Vanity*. Is it likely that ſo pious, *modest*, *religious* and *virtuous* a King (for the *Rigour* he shew'd towards his *Mother* in making her undergo the *Fiery Tryal* of *Ordeal* was the effect of a *Religious Zeal*) would ſuffer ſuch *Letters* to be put upon his *Medals* or *Coyns* which carry in them manifest *Tokens* of *Oſtentation*? Tho' he had all the *Properties* of a *Confessor*, yet 'tis not probable he would aſſume that *Title* to himſelf. 'Tis more ſuitable with the *Character* of a *good* and *modest* King, to prohibit ſuch *Inſcriptions* to be inferted upon any of his *Monuments*; and therefore 'tis likely that this *Title* was given him after he was dead. And 'tis no ſmall confirmation of this ſuppoſition that he is not ſtyl'd *Confessor* in any of his other *Coyns*, (in which withal his *Name* appears at length;) nor do I remember that any of our *Historians* relate that he had this *Title* given him while living in any of the *Publike Monuments* that were to celebrate and perpetuate his *Memory*. The ſecond reaſon of my *Difſent* is this, that whereas there is the *Greek Letter* Χ upon this *Gold Piece*, 'tis very probable that the other *Letters* are alſo *Greek*. What therefore if +Ωc o be nothing more than ΧΠΙΣΤΩ ΣΩΤΗΡΙ? o for Ω is often in *ancient Monuments*; as alſo Ω for o. Whence 'tis that in one of the old *Statues* preſerv'd in the *Gardens* of the Lord *Leſſer* in *Northamptonſhire* (which is one of the *moſt confiſerable Collections* of that kind in the *World*) we have

XAPI-

ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ for ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ. And (if in this *Case* we may be allow'd to go so high) in the famous old *Inscription* of the *Farnesian Gardens* (which *Joseph Scaliger* has explain'd with great Depth of *Learning* in his admirable *Additions to Eusebius's Chronicon*) we have Ο for Ω. Upon which occasion *Salmasius* \* notes that in the first times amongst the Greeks they always us'd ο for ω, the ω being not brought into fashion till afterwards. The same thing is noted by other *Antiquaries*. After the ω was invented indeed, the *Custom* discontinu'd; but after the time of *Domitian*, when other *Corruptions* of this nature arose, it was brought into practise again, and look'd upon as no *Error* to write ΗΡΟC for ΗΡΩC. We have abundance of *Instances* in *MSS.* If this *Explication* be allow'd, 'twill suit well enough with Mr. *Tbwaiers* *Conjecture* that the *Image* represented upon it is the *Figure* of our *Saviour*. This *Gold Piece* might be worn about the *Neck* of some *devout Person* (for which purpose the *Holes* in it were made) who thought that by this means he should the more easily obtain the *Divine Assistance*. Another *Conjecture* may be also advanc'd, *viz.* that whereas on one side of the *Piece* the Ω is plac'd before the +, the + may signify either the *Cross* or our *Saviour*, and the Ω may be an *Adverb* of calling; and then the *Letters* Ο Ω will stand for ΣΩΣΩΝ or ΣΩΣΩΝ. *Du Fresne* in the *Dissertation* that I have cited above takes notice of divers *Coyns* that had the *Cross* on them by order of several of the *most wicked Emperors*, who thought by that Method they should in some degree attone for their *Crimes*. Should this prove such a *Medal*, the *Figure* of it will be the *Image* of some *considerable Prince*, who had been guilty of divers heinous *Offences*, and order'd this *Medal* to be struck on purpose that he might signify his *Repentance*, by applying to and invoking either our *Saviour* or the *Cross*. And that 'tis really the *Image* of some *Emperor*, or *Prince*, and not of our *Saviour*, the *triple Crown* upon the *Head* seems to evince; whereas our *Saviour* is represented with *Rays* about his *Head*, or with something else *equivalent*, both in *MSS.* and other *Monuments of Antiquity*. But these being nothing more than *Conjectures*, I lay no *stress* upon them, but desire that every one would judge for himself, as 'tis highly requisite in matters of this nature, which are usually so *dark and perplexed*.

\* In duarum Inscriptionum veterum *Herodis Attici Rhetoris & Regilla conjugis honori positarum Explicatione*, pag. 53.

Account of St. Bar-  
tholomew's Hospital near  
OXFORD.

§. 13. Leaving therefore the farther Consideration of this *ancient Relick* to those that have better *Sagacity* and more *Leisure*, (only with this *Motion* that they would compare it with Scheffer's excellent *Discourse*, *De Orbibus tribus aureis in Starki crutis è terra* \*) I shall now call at the old *Hospital* of St. Bartholomew, standing half a Mile Eastwards from OXFORD. This little *Hospital* I take to have been first founded by Queen Margaret, Wife to King Edward the First; but the *Rules* she left them being strangely neglected and transgres'd, and the *Foundation* not kept in that due *Repair* as ought to have been exspect'd, King Edward the Second visited the *Place*, reform'd the *Abuses*, and reduc'd all things again into their proper *Order*. 'Tis for that reason that he is commonly reckon'd to have been the *Founder*. He fram'd new *Orders* and *Statutes* both for preserving the *Hospital* and for electing fit and proper *Members*. Queen Margaret at the same time she founded the *Hospital* built also a *convenient Chapel*; which being in a manner run to ruin in King Edward the Second's Reign, 'twas then rebuilt; for which pious End John the Son of *Laurence Sterbe* (a Person of a religious and devout Life and *Conversation*) gave eighteen *Marks*, upon this Condition, that notwithstanding at that time he lay under no bodily *Infirmities* he might be elected into the *Hospital* whenever a *Vacancy* should fall out. This Condition was accordingly observ'd, the King himself *peremptorily* requiring and commanding it. Being so great and considerable a *Benefactor*, upon his *Death* he was buried, I think, in a *Vault* at the East End of the *Chapel*. This seems to me to have been the *Vault* that was discover'd ten Years since, when one Mrs. *Tubman*, the Wife of Mr. *George Tubman*, was buried there. At the same time three *Sculls* and a great many other *Bones* were taken up. Over the *Vault* there lay a long *Stone*, without *Inscription*, part of which hath been since turn'd into a *Monument* for the said Mrs. *Tubman*. By the *Statutes* of the *Foundation* one in *Priest's Orders* was to be *Chaplain*. For his Pains he had six *Marks per annum* allow'd him, which as it was a *sufficient Maintenance* in these times, so 'twas afterwards, unles I am mistaken, to be increas'd by the *Overseers* of the *Hospital* as the value of *Corn* and other things was rais'd, that the *Priest* or *Chaplain* might not be reduc'd to *Misery* and *Want*. The *Chapel* here was formerly cover'd with *Lead*, but in the late *unparallel'd Rebellion* 'twas torn off and carry'd away by some of those *refuses* and

wicked Men, who call'd themselves *Saints*, and were for pulling to pieces all *Places* where the *Prayers* of the *Church* of *England* were read. At the same time they stole the *Bell*, which us'd in those *Times* to be rung to call the *Members* of the *Hospital* to *Prayers*. As this *Hospital* is situated in a *pleasant* and *healthy* Place, so in former *Times*, when the *Plague* happen'd in OXFORD (as it us'd to do frequently 'till the *River Cherwell* was cut into several *Branches*, and strict *Orders* were made for cleansing the *Streets*, and keeping them free from *Swine*, &c.) the *Students* of Oriel-*College*, to which the *Hospital* belongs, (being settl'd upon them, I think, by way of a *Rent-Charge*) made it a *Place* of *Retirement*, and liv'd here in a *studious* *Condition* with their *Pupils* 'till the *Sickness* ceas'd.

§. 14. If any one be desirous to see a *larger* and *fuller* *Account* of this *Hospital*, he may have recourse to the *Monasticon*. Several other *Historical* *Passages* concerning it may be likewise collected from Mr. *Wood*. About a Mile and an half Southwards from it was situated the *Benedictine Nunnery* of *Littlemore* or *Sandford*. We have an *Account* also of this in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and in the *Notitia Monastica*, written and publish'd by the learned Dr. THOMAS TANNER *Chancellor* of *Norwich*. Yet we do not learn from either of these *Books*, any other *Books* or *Writings* (that I have seen) who was the *Founder* of it. From the *Monasticon* however we gather that 'tis as *ancient* as the *time* of King *Henry* the II. and perhaps it might have been built before. For the first *Charters* there publish'd speak of it as a *Place* already built, and the *Benefactors* specify'd in that *Work* are only such as were *Contributors* towards the *Enlargement* of the *Endowments*, and took care to ratify and confirm what had been *piously* bestow'd by their *Ancestors*. The *Saint*, to whom the *Chapel* or *Church*, belonging to this *pleasant* *Nunnery*, was dedicated, was St. *Nicholas*, as we are assur'd from the several *Charters* that are publish'd to this purpose by the excellent *Compilers* of the *Monasticon*. Yet sometimes St. *Mary* is joyn'd with St. *Nicholas*; and in one of the *Evidences* both St. *Mary* and St. *Edmund*; not that this *Chapel* was dedicated to three *different* *Saints*, but because perhaps there were three *distinct* *Chapels* or *Churches* that had all a *Share* in the *Gift*. Of what *Bigness* and *Form* the *Chapel* was at first we do not learn; but from some *Circumstances* in the *Monasticon* we may gather, that 'twas neither *large* nor *beautiful*. This was one reason that in the *time* of King *Henry* the III. the *Nun* took

And of the *Nunnery* of *Littlemore*, which perhaps was built before the *Reign* of *Henry* the II. The *Church* or *Chapel* there to whom dedicated? 'Twas re-built in the *Reign* of *Henry* the III.

took care to have it rebuilt and inlarg'd to a decent, comely, and lightsome Fabrick; in carrying on and finishing of which they did not want several liberal and generous Benefactors. They had also the Countenance and Affiance of the Pope, who was forward and willing to encourage so excellent and worthy a Design. That this might be the more conspicuous, he issu'd out a Bull to the Dioceses of Lincoln, Ely and Sarum, by virtue of which he took off the space of ten Days Penance from all such as should be pleas'd to become Benefactors to this new Work. There is no reason to doubt but it found it's intended Effect, and, it may be, more Money was rais'd than was sufficient for defraying the whole Expenses, and a good Sum reserv'd for other Uses. This new Chapel was situated in the same Place where the old one was, namely on the South side of the Nunnery. The Ruins of it remain to this day, being turn'd into a Barn, and employ'd to Prophane Uses, as several other sacred Remains of this sort have been. This is one of those small Houses that by virtue of the Pope's Bull were dissolv'd for the Use of Cardinal Wolsey, who spent the Revenues upon his Magnificent College building at OXFORD. As the Chapel is now standing, so also is the Nunnery it self, at least a very great Part of it, with several of the Out-Houses. Amongst other Rooms of the Nunnery, there is one above Stairs all dark and intire, which is that in which the Nuns us'd to make their Confessions to their Godly Father.

The Church of Sandford. Mrs. Isham a Benefactress to it. An Epitaph there. The Preceptor of Sandford. The Abbey of Eynham. An Inscription in Eynham Church. A Book written by Josephus Eveshamensis.

§ 15. Hard by this Nunnery is the present Church of Sandford, a small thing, and of mean Building. I shall not give either my self, or the Reader, any trouble about it's Antiquity; but it may be proper to observe that in the Year MDCLII. the Porch was rebuilt by Mrs. Elizabeth Isham, a grave and devout Matron, who was likewise in other respects a Benefactress to the Church, and gave divers considerable Sums away to be spent in charitable Uses for the Poor of the Parish; but I have seen no written Memorials of any of these Benefactions except an Inscription relating to the first. 'Tis fixt over the Porch-Door, and is as follows:

Condidit me \* dnia Eliza Isham

Anno Gratia 1652.

Porticus Patrona:

Thankes to thy Charitie Religiose Dame,  
Which found me old and made me new againe.

\* Lege, domine.

There

There is nothing extraordinary to be seen in the *Church* besides some *Monuments* of the *Powells*, Lords of the *Manner* here. The chief of these *Monuments* is one in the South-Wall of the *Chancell*, on which there is this *Inscription*:

*Sepulchram hic habuit,*

*Spe felicis in eternam vitam resurrectionis, vir clarissimus Gulielmus Powellus de parco Rolestonensi in par. de Tutbury in comitatu Stafforiensi, eques auratus, frater Edmundi Powellii Armigeri, hujus Menerii quondam domini, Serenissimae hujus regni reginae Elizabethae stipator nobilis, atque angustissimus ejusdem regibus Jacobo Caroloque primo cursus-Tutburiensis, in comitatu praedicto, curator regius; qui tertium & octagesimum statim sua annum agens XVII. Calend. Jan. a.o. Dni. MDC*

*LVI. vitam cum eternitate commutavit.*

*In perpetuam ejus memoriam, necnon in debita ejus erga illum observantia, piisque gratitudinis testimonium (quippe parci illius Rolestonensis, ac ceterorum praedicti Gulielmi facultatum bæres ab eodem in totum afferens constitutus) Johannes Powellus armiger, hujus Menerii Dominus, ac ejusdem Gulielmi pronepos monimentale hoc marmor posuit dicavitque*

*anno Dni. MDCLXI.*

This *Manner* in old time belong'd to Sir *Thomas de Sandford* Knight, who in the Reign of King *Stephen* (or thereabouts) gave it to the *Knights Templars*, and so it became a *Præceptorie* for them. They had a *Chapel* here dedicated to *St. Mary*, and 'tis likely that for that reason some of the *Evidences* quoted above mention *St. Mary*. But for a more particular, distinct and full Account of this *Præceptorie* I shall desire the Reader to consult at his leisure an old *Register* in the *BODLEIAN Library* \* (written, as I guess by the Hand, in the Reign of King *Edward the First*) in which are contain'd at large the *Evidences* concerning all the *Lands* that belong'd to this *Præceptorie*; by a diligent and careful looking over of which *Register* the *Antiquities* of some other *Places* hereabouts may easily be illustrated, which I have not time to insist upon now. However before I put an end to these *Observations*, I will remark that in the same *Library* † is another MS. the Author whereof was *John de Wudetun*,

\* Amongst the MSS. bought of Mr. *Wood*, num. 10. † Inter Codd. N.E.F. 3,7. in

in which we have the *Statutes of the Benedictine Monastery of Eynsham*, 4. Miles North-West from OXFORD, of which there is very little now remaing except one of the outer Gates; but there were several *Parts* standing when Mr. Wood began his *Perambulation*, and 'tis one of the first *Places* that he diverted himself at, when he set about his *Collections*. 'Twas a most stately *Monasterie*, and situated in a most *delicious Place*. Nor does the *Parish Church of Eynsham* afford any very *material Observations*. There are three or four *Inscriptions* in it that may be of use to an *Antiquary*; but the only one I shall transcribe at present is that upon a *Brass Plate* that is fix'd upon a *Marble Monument* (to the Memory of Mr. William Emott, formerly Fellow of *Brazen-Nose College*) at the Entrance into the Chancel :

Here lyeth Mr. William Emott sometymes  
Wicar of Eynsham, which died the  
xvi. Day of February A. D. 1584.

*Epitaphium ejusdem.*

*Hujus quem statuit custodem Christus ovibus,  
Dirimo baculo dilacerare lupos,  
Surripuere gregi, proli fata finistra fidelis.  
Saxa premunt corpus, mens sedet ante deum.*

When I was at this *Place* at *Easter* in MDCCVI. the learned Mr. EDWARD LUYD, since deceas'd, (who often us'd to retire hither when he was drawing up the first Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*), was pleas'd to tell me that when he was last in *Wales*, amongst other *old Books*, he purchas'd a *MS.* containing divers *Discourses*, mostly by way of *Letter*, written by *Josephus Monachus Eveshamensis*. But this Author was not a *Monk* of *Eynsham* by *OXFORD* (sometimes written *Eisham* in the *Monuments* of the *Church*) but of the famous *Abbey* of *Evesham* in *Worcester-shire*. The pious and learned Mr. DODWELL has more than once mention'd this *MS.* to me. 'Twas brought to him in his *Retirement* formerly in *Wales*; but he gave me no great *Character* of it. I have since that time obtain'd two *Specimens* of it, by which I gather that 'tis penn'd in a pretty good *Latin Style*, and far better than might be expected from a *Man* bred up in a *Cloyster*; but the *matter* of it seems to be *mean* and *trivial*, and not fit to see the *Light*, unless there be any *Historical Passages* in the *Book* not accounted for by other *Authors*. Perhaps by such *Circumstances* his *Age* may be fix'd; for I do not remember to have met with his *Life* in any of those *Authors* who have made it their *Business* to give an *Account* of our *English Writers*, whether of later or more remote *Antiquity*.

BODLEIAN Library Octob. 2d. MDCCX.

Ex Cod. MS. Bodl. Arch. B. 67.

Oratio habita coram Illuſtriffimo  
Rege HENRICO Septimo CANTABRIGIE.

ETSI nullis unquam verbis tuae Celsitudini, Rex Illuſtriffime, pro tuis in nos, & Universitatem iftam beneficiis gratias agere condignas possumus; nobis tamen ipſi non ſatisfacimus ullo modo, niſi reddiderimus verba ſaltem, ubi gratiam referre nequeamus. Confundimur enim ipſi quod tanta Majestas totiens de nobis homunculis, & tam ſingulari benignitate merebitur, & nos contra obmutescemus ingrati, non recognoſcentes quid factum fit à tanto, & tam ampliſſimo Rege. Nam ſi merita in nos tua diligentius penſitemus, nihil vel ab optimo Rege ſubditis, vel ab amantiffimo parente filii, liberalius potuit exhiberi, quam regia tua erga nos pietas effecit. & cumulatiuſ quidem quid à te aut exipectare, aut desiderare poſſemus? Cui pietati ſi non verbis ſaltem respondere conareinur (quum rebus imposſibile fit) maximum ingratitudinis vitium non injuria nobis imputari potuit: & nos non novis ſolum beneficiis eſſemus indigni, ſed & veteribus privandi quam meritiſſime.

Dicemus igitur primum de magnitudine tua, quæ tanto-  
pere de nobis meruit; deinde noſtram neceſſitatem, in qua  
tunc fuimus, exponemus; & ſic merita poſtremo comme-  
morabimus in nos tua.

Nemini dubium eſſe potheſt quin quanto iſ qui dederit ali-  
quid major eſt, tanto maiores illi debentur gratiæ. Eatenuſ  
igitur de tua magnitudine loqui jam cupimus, quatenus ap-  
pareat quantis agendis eidem gratiis obnoxii ſumus. Non  
quod velimus panegyricum agere laudum tuarum, quod digne  
fieri vix ab eloquentiſſimo potheſt, aut conciliare nobis am-  
pliorem pietatem vanis & blandis aſſentationibus, quibus tuas  
aures offendereμus potius, & nos rem ageremus nobis &  
noſtris profeffionibus indigniſſimam; ſed magis ut officium  
impendamus noſtrum, quod p̄t̄ermittere non poſſumus,  
niſi reos ingratitudiniſ maximæ nos redderemus. Viri ſem-  
per illi qui magni futuri eſſent (ut plurimum) ortus habue-  
runt admirabiles: multisque & magnis vitæ diſcriminibus ex-  
ponebantur;

ponebantur; adeo ut nisi mira Dei ipsius dispensatione præfervarentur periissent sæpenumero. Cujus rei exemplis pleni funt gentilium historiarum libri, in quibus nemo descriptus est magnus, cuius ortus non aliqua re insigni notaretur, & vitæ successus non multis plenus esset discriminibus.

Sed ut gentiles omitram, ad sacras historias venio, in quibus de *Moyse* illo traditur, qui magnus dux populi *Israëlitici* futurus esset, quod pater ejus in somnis admonebatur uxorem cognosceret, a qua abstinuit metu mortis à rege *Egyptio* interminatae masculis *Hebreorum* nascituris. Ipse etiam parvulus *Moyse* mox ut in lucem editus fuerat, repositus in fiscella scirpea, fluctibus & aquarum discriminis exponebatur; nec defuit tamen divina benignitas quæ illum tutaretur quoad venerit in manus filiæ Regis *Pharaonis*, à qua multo diligentius educabatur, quam ab ipsis parentibus fuisse factum. Admonebatur rex per præfagos regni sui ut morti illum traderet, tanquam regno perniciem futurum, sed Deo Optimo Maximo rem curante non est permissus. Quæsus deinde ad necem *Moyse* quod *Egyptum* quendam interemisset, vix periculum evasit: patriam in qua natus fuit relinquens, ad deserta se contulit: ubi & mirabiliter providit illi Deus. Qui & illum reduxit in *Egyptum*, & ducem populi *Israëlitici* constituit, multa pro eo ostendens prodigia, tam in ipsa *Egypto* quam in Maris Rubri transitu: in discriminis famis & sitis: in variis seditionibus plebis suæ adversus eum: in bellis etiam non paucis, quæ cum externis gerebat; in quibus omnibus, & aliis periculis innumeris, protector ei Deus assuit semper quoad tandem \* illi valde offendere, ob quod iratus Deus non permisit ingredi promissionis terram.

Sed quorū ista? Ni nūrum ut intelligamus quanta sit magnitudo tua Rex Illustrissime, qui tam mirabiliter natus es, atque in lucem editus à nobilissima Principe genitrice tua, nunc præsenti, quæ tum annum non implevit quartum-decimum. Rarus profecto partus & insolitus, ipsaque (ut cernimus) non magnæ staturæ femina est: at multo tunc (ut afferitur) minoris fuit; adeo ut miraculum cunctis videbatur in illis annis, & in illa corporis parvitate gnatum aliquem, maxime tam procerum, tam elegantem edidisse.

De periculis vero & discriminibus vitæ maximis, quæ, Deo auctore, per omnem ætatem tuam ad hæc usque tempora evaseris, longum esset enarrare, & dies ante deficeret, quam exitum invenirem. Nam & dum in utero portaret te mater, vix discriminis pestis evasisti, quæ teneriores foetus facile consuevit interimere, de qua & pater tuus Princeps Illustris interit.

Mater deinde viro orbata te peperit orphanum, à cuius

\* Forsan, ille.

überibus

überibus mox abstractus, illorum custodiæ traditus fueras, qui bellis assiduis implicabantur. Castellum, quo tenebaris, obsecum in manus inimicorum tuorum venit: qui tamen, Deo ita providente, te (ut præclarum sanguinem deceret) educaverunt egregie. Inde quæsitus ad necem, patriam deferens, ubi ad cognatum tuum Regem *Francorum* ire destinaveraſ in *Minoris Britanniae*. Ducem utilius incidiſti, quanquam ab eo rurſum tanquam captivus detinebare. Sed pace cum eo facta, quum in patriam redire statuisti, tanto ventorum impetu classis tua jaſtabatur, ut vi compulſus retro retulisti pedem, Deo rem ita disponente, ne forte in manus inimicorum tuorum veniſſes, qui tunc infidias pararant tibi. Post hæc *Britannia* te venalem offerebant capitalibus inimicis tuis, nihil magis quam tuum sanguinem fientibus. Quid multis? Convenit inter eos de pecunia: sed Tu interea, Deo mirabiliter subveniente, cum tuis omnibus effugisti salvus in *Galliam*. Unde quum denuo tentares venire in patriam, dirigente tunc tuum iter & prosperante Deo, parva manu ingressus hoc tuum regnum, Regem qui tunc fuit cum universo ipius exercitu fudiſti quamprimum. In folio demum confirmatus (me Jesu!) quot adverſæ fortunæ machinatas infidias? quot proditiones clanculum excogitas? quot murmura & rebelliones nefariorum? quot formidanda, ob eventum maxime ancipitem, proelia (quæ nos omnes recenti adhuc memoria tenemus) tu ad tuam ingentem gloriam, non nisi divinitus, superasti semper? Hæc una res nobis ad magnitudinem tuam comprobandam abunde sufficit. Nihil opus erit hic recensere præstantiam sanguinis tui, ex multis & sanctissimis Regibus Imperatoribusque descendantem, quos tua nobilitas non minus illustrat, quam ipsi te; non egregia tuæ juventutis exercitamenta, quibus semper occupari volueras, desideriam & inertiam velut pestem fugiens. Taceo invictam animi tui magnitudinem, qua in eventibus, quos alii valde formidabant, tu semper fuisti imperterritus; temperantiam in cibis & potibus, ac ceteris corporis voluptatibus, qua non modo florem corporis tui, sed & ingenii acumen, & memoriarum tenacitatem conservabas imprimis: prudentiam in gerendis rebus omnibus, in hac præfertim regni tui administratione, quod nunc adeo pacificum reddidiſti, & tam votis tuis obsequentiſſimum, ut nullis retro seculis ab ullo unquam Rege id factum legimus. Tanta & tam admiranda sapientia tua est, ut non solum nos tui subditi cuncti admiramur, verum etiam exteri omnes Principes, Reges, Gubernatores nationum omnium contendunt, quis eorum tibi intimior esse posset, quis foederatior, quis legibus amicitiae conjunctior. Prætero linguarum varietatem, & differen-

eloquentiam, corporis proceram dignitatem, formæ venustatem, quæ te Regem decet, robur & vires, celeritatem, agilitatem, dexteritatem ad cuncta quæ agere velis: foecunditatem regni tui, plebis tibi subiectæ animositatem, ingentes divitias tuas: hæc sicut & alia innumera prætermitto.

Tantum dico, Si divinam in te providentiam, &c (ut ita dicam) manutentiam quis attenderit, valde admirabilis es: si sanguinem, æque nobilis: si magnitudinem animi, magnimus imprimis: si temperantiam, moderatissimus: si prudentiam & sapientiam, ceteros excellis, uti sol minora sidera: si sermonem, disertissimus: si corporis egregiam dignitatem, formosissimus: si potentiam & opes, potentissimus atque opulentissimus: si denique simul omnia, glorioissimus. adeo ut quicquid in orbe terrarum summus Deus aut pluribus ætatibus in uno Rege, aut pluribus Regibus in una ætate contulerit, id omne in te unum cumulata felicitate congesisse visus est. Solum hoc tibi curandum est ne Deo tam benignissimo unquam sis ingratus.

Sed de magnitudine tua satis ad rem nostram, quanquam ne satis unquam dici à quoquam potest.

Nunc vero de nobis secundo loco dicendum est, atque ita ut omnes intelligent te tuam in nos pietatem exercuisse eo tempore, quo fuit nobis maxime necessaria, ac proinde etiam Celsitudini tuæ gratiarum ampliorum nos jure factos esse debitores.

Sed ad hanc rem astraendam necesse nobis erit \* antiquitatem Universitatis hujus ab initio repetere: non ut jactabundi de vetutate nostra gloriemur, sed magis ut tua Majestas misereatur (uti profecto facis) tam veterem Academiam intra regnum tuum jaeturam aliquam pati. Coepit hæc nostra Academia, Rex Metuendissime, à *Cantabro* quodam *Orientalium Anglorum* Rege: qui & *Athenis* fuisse traditur, literas ibi & artes quasque bonas edocitus.

Vix crederetur forsan illius antiquitas, si quo anno coepit ex his monumentis, quæ in Archivis nostris continentur, referre voluerimus. Quæ & multo plura fuissent, si non cædibus & incendiis rapinis toties fuissentem devastati. Sed majori utemur modestia, nihil dicturi quod non ex aliorum

\* De Academæ *Cantabrigiensis* Antiquitate multo fuisus differuit vir plane eruditissimus *Joannes Cajus*, Artium & Medicinæ Doctor, ac totius ædificii, quod suo dicitur de nomine, fundator munificentissimus. Sed quæcumque vel ille vel alii hac de re scripserunt arque commentati sunt egregie refutarunt Antiquarii nostri peritissimi *BRIANUS TWYNUS* & *ANTONIUS à Wood*. Vide item, si liber, quæ & nos (inviti quidem) ante annum unum alterumque observavimus in notis ad *ÆLFREDI MAGNI* vitam; à celebrissimo *Jeanne Spelmanno*, equite aurato, lingua *Anglicana* contextam. † *Rebus* forsan, cædibus, incendiis & rapinis.

annalibus, etiam indiciis apertissimis, posset comprobari. Hoc unum imprimis constat nos longe præcessisse *Honorii* primi tempora; qui & suas literas ad nos dedit, quarum exemplaria sub plumbo tenemus, quæ & mentionem faciunt temporum multo antiquiorum. Fuit autem *Honorius* ille primus centum & sexaginta annos priusquam *Carolus* ille *Magnus Rex Francorum Parisiensem* Universitatem instituit: quam nos haud dubie credimus à nostris sumpsiis initium, ab *Albuino* videlicet, *Joanne*, & *Rabano*, quos Annales nostri tradunt alumnos fuisse \* *Gignasii* hujus. Sed ne nostrum hoc commentum fuisse videatur, *Gaguinum* testem citabimus, hominem *Parisensem*, & Historiarum non inscium. Is in *Gallicorum* Annalibus refert præfatos viros *Albuinum*, *Joannem*, *Rabanum* ex his partibus in *Galliam* fuisse delatos, sapientiamque se profectos habere venalem. Quam rem mox ut *Carolus* ille *Magnus* intellexerat, acciri jussit eos ad se, *Albuinumque* præceptorem suum constituit, reliquis locum & docendi facultatem præbens in urbe *Parisensi*. Et ifta nimurum occasione *Gaguinus* testatur Scholam *Parisensem* fuisse inchoatam.

Sed quid de Antiquitate tantum? Certe ut nostra conditio, qua tunc fuimus quando benignissimis oculis tua Majestas nos intueri coepit, magis appareat miseranda. Nam si fuisse felicem summum miseriae genus sit; illi profecto miseriiores tanto putandi sunt, quanto maiores cauñas non minima felicitatis habuerunt. An parva res est *Parisensem* gloriam ex his sedibus initium accepisse: tantum lumen quantum nunc *Parisus* accensum est ab *Anglorum* sapientia fuisse diffusum?

Sed & antiquitatem mirum in modum sapientes viri semper colendam existimabant atque venerandam.

Ob utramque igitur cauſam nostra conditio non minima fuit. Addo quod Regibus cognatis & Progenitoribus tuis tam chari olim fuimus, ut maxima apud eos gratia floruimus semper. *Henricus* tertius, *Edvardus* primus, *Edvardus* secundus, *Edvardus* tertius, *Richardus* secundus, nostras injurias acerbissime vindicarunt: libertates & privilegia contulerunt: maximis etiam favoribus prosecuti. *Henricus* tertius has ipsas ædes in quibus nunc sumus à fundamentis erexit. *Edvardus* tertius domum amplissimam, cui nomen *Aula Regia* est, pro triginta duobus scholasticis curavit ingenti sumptu sedificari.

*Henricus* sextus, patruus tuus, vir sanctissimus alteram pro sexaginta scholasticis aggressus est, quam & *Dei Domum* vo-

\* Ita in Cod. MS. Nec sicut in alijs non paucis, quos consului, MSS.

luit appellari. Idem quoque patruus tuus Collegium aliud inchoavit, quod merito *Regium* nuncupatur, tam ob amplitudinem operis incepti, quam ob structuram sumptuositatem, in quo & duos ex fratribus suis, patrem & patruum tuum, principes egregios, posuit erudiendos. Sed morte preventus inconsuatum reliquit & tuae nimirum Celsitudini, quod ille divinitus praedixisse asseritur. His profecto rebus olim nos beatos & felices putabamus. Ceterum illo tempore quo tua Celsitudo nobis indulgere cooperit, nescio quo infortunio, sive continuis litibus & injuriis oppidanorum, (quibus eramus implicati) sive diurna plaga febrium, quibus supra modum vexabamur, (nam ex literatoribus complures amissimus, & ex ipso Doctorum numero decem viros omnes graves & valde eruditos) seu tertio quod bonarum artium fautores & benefactores pauci erant & prope nulli. Sive his, sive aliis occasionibus, profecto literarum & studiorum nos prope omnes cedum cepit. adeo ut multi secum cogitarent, quorum hinc abirent commode. Prope in desolationem venissimus, nisi tua tandem Majestas splendidissima nos velut oriens ex alto respexisset.

De necessitate nostra haec tenus dictum est; nunc restat ut merita postremo commemoremus in nos tua. Nihil profecto conferni nobis à quoquam potuit utilius aut studiis nostris conducibilius, quam à tua Celsitudine factum est. Summus enim ille Orator *Marcus Cicerus* procemio *Tusculanorum* investigat quid causae esset, quod ante sua tempora pauci *Romanorum* se Philosophiae studiis contulerunt? & responderet, Quosdam honor tunc illi à nemine tributus fuit. Hominos (inquit) artes alit, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria: jacentque ea semper quæ apud quosque improbantur. Nemo igitur Philosophiae studiis incubuit: quoniam ea nullo tunc honore habebantur. Negligi enim solet semper quicquid contemptui est; & contra, quod laudatur à pluribus, id quosque inequitur. Virtus namque (ut quidam ait) laudata crescit. Apud *Chaldeos*, apud *Egyptios*, apud *Athenenses*, & *Graciam*, longo quidem tempore hospitata sapientia est & floruit. Sed tamdiu quam apud eos fuerat in honore. Suntim enim ut desit apud eos honorari, nemo deinceps illius curam egit. Cuius rei non inscius, Rex Prudentissime, voluisti pro summa tua prudentia torpentes animos, & languentia nostrorum ingenia, ad bonas artes & probitatem benevolentissima tua gratia provocare. De quo testem affere neminem potero certiorem quam meipsum. Meipsum (inquam) quem incredibile cunctis fuit ad episcopatum tam repente promoveri. Quippe qui paucos annos habuerim, qui nunquam in curia obsequium praetitorum, qui nullis ante dotatus

tatus beneficiis. Et quam ob rem ego ad episcopatum assumerer? Quid tuam ad hoc admirabilem sapientiam monebat? nihil profecto aliud nisi ut studiis omnibus liquido constaret illorum causa id factum esse. Nosti, Optime Rex, an vera dixerim.

Te nullius aut viri, aut feminæ precibus adductum ut id faceres afferbas: sed ob eam rationem solam, ut ceteros ad virtutem & bonas literas incitares. O vocem Regis dignissimam! O verbum scholasticis universis merito jocundissimum! Ceterum ut apertius tuum in illos animum compobares, anno superiori ad nos venisti, dignatus es disceptationibus interessere, atque id per omnes omnium facultatum scholas. Neque id fecisti cursum & perfunctorie, sed longo temporum tractu. Nemo Regum, aut Principum, sed nec Barorum, aut Equitum quidem, tantum operis & laboris impendit unquam ad nos audiendos. Et quid hoc sibi voluit aliud nisi ut tua præsentia nostrorum animos ad studia accenderes, & quasi facem inureres doctrinæ, ac virtutis avitatem? Quod &c apertissimis indicis monstrare voluisti; quum postridie quam hæc audieris, ingentem auri sumam, cum magno ferarum numero, in publicam compotationem universis scholasticis maxima tua liberalitate contulisti. Quibus, quæso, modis magis ingenuus potuit quispiam, non dico dominus servos, non regia Majestas subditos, sed pater amantissimus carissimos filios ad studia literarum allicere? At adhuc paternam illam pietatem opere aliquo permanentiori testatam indicari cupiebas.

Collegium illud, quod sanctissimus patruus tuus *Henricus* sextus à fundamentis inchoavit, opus immensum, opus quod manus & opes Regum expolular, opus quod nemo aliis præter te consummare potuit, opus tibi uni divinitus destinatum: hoc tu aggressus es. Præter hæc omnia nunc citra adventum hunc tuum, statim ut oppidum intraversas, nova nos obruere liberalitate voluisti. Sed præsentia Majestatis tue imprimis, quæ ad instar solis resplendet, qua nihil illustrius est, nihil splendidius, gloriosius nihil, quæ nobis gratissima est, quæ exspectatissima, quæ optatissima semper. Hæc inquam Majestatis tue præsentia tanto his diebus Academiam nostram fulgore perfudit, ut nulli ante hæc tempora fulgidiores illuxerunt unquam. Rectissime *Solomon* ajebat: *In hilaritate vultus Regis vita; & clementia ejus quasi imber serotinus.* Reviximus enim ex tuo vultu: & ex verbis tuis clementissimis quasi imbre quodam foecundantissimo irrigati sumus.

Nam ut post hiemis asperitatem, ubi cuncta herbarum & arborum genera superveniente frigore correpta sunt, reverente

tente sole reviviscunt, foecundaque sunt: sic & tui vultus hilaritas, Rex omnium glorioissime, qua nos post tantas calamitates tam benignissime resperisti, reviviscere fecit ingenia nostra: & dulcissimus oris tui sermo quasi gratissimus imber in nos descendens, foecunda eadem reddidit iterato.

Quis nunc non videt quanti sumus debitores apud te? apud tantam ( inquam ) Majestatem, pro tantiis beneficiis, in tanta necessitate nobis exhibitis? Quid nos vicidim rependemus? quid referemus gratiae? Urbes dare non possumus; non possumus populos, non regnum conferre, non augere. Scio quid faciemus. Animos dabimus. animos ( inquam ) quibus neque nos referre, neque tua Majestas amplius quicquam accipere à nobis potest. In eis dies ac noctes memoria tui nominis indelebili cogitatione versabitur, infidebit, repetetur, revirescer quotidie tuorum beneficiorum recordatio sempiterna. Itudque interim optabimus, det Tibi Deus, Optime Rex, longam, felicem, fortunatamque diem; gnatus hic tuus, Princeps Illustris, & te patre dignus, tibi in regno succedat, vestra soboles augeatur: vobis proceres obsequantur: milites ament: populi pareant: amici colant: inimici metuant: foederati perseverent: diuturna sit vobis incolmitas hic in terris, & post hanc vitam in coelis æterna felicitas. A M E N.

D I X I.

Dr. PILOT'S

D<sup>r</sup>. PLOT'S Account  
 of his intended Journey  
 through *England* and *Wales*  
 for the Discovery of Antiquities, and other Curiosities.

Publifh'd from a MS. in the BODLEIAN Library.

To the Reverend Dr. JOHN FELL,  
 Dean of CHRIST-CHURCH OXON.

Reverend Sir,

AS often as I have reflected on the very great and no less commendable Service done to the Common-Wealth of Learning at home, and the Reputation of the Nation abroad, first by the indefatigable Travels of *John Leland*, and upon his Foundation a Superstructure added by *William Camden* Clarentieulx, and others; and that notwithstanding their great Industry not only considerable Additions might be made to whatever they have touch'd on, but a fair new Building erected ( altogether as much to the Honour of the Nation) out of Materials they made little or no use of: so often have I thought with my self, provided I be judg'd a fit Person, the Design agreeable, and the Encouragement proportionable, that I might also in some measure deserve of my Country, if I would reassume their Labours, and once more take a Journey at least through *England* and *Wales*, to make a strict search, and give a faithful Account to such as shall encourage me of all such Things (worthy notice) which they have wholly pass'd by, or but imperfectly mention'd. In order hereunto, Sir, I humbly make it my Request that you would be pleas'd to give me your Thoughts concerning the Design as it is hereunder laid down, and in case it be approv'd of, by what means it may best be carried on. And that by the way you would favourably pardon the Rudeness of the Draught, it being intended only for a bare Information.

The Design in general is a Journey through *England* and *Wales*, for the Promotion of Learning and Trade, which indeed

deed are the Things chiefly aim'd at. But beside these of Profit there are others of Pleasure that fall within the Verga of this Design, intending in the same Journey to make a strict Inquiry after all Curiosities both of Art and Nature, such I mean as transcend the ordinary Performances of the one, and are out of the ordinary Road of the other: and of these promiscuously and more particularly as they fall under the following Heads.

And first, whereas it was a considerable Part of the Business of *John Leland* with all imaginable Care to collect and preserve the ancient MSS. Books of the Abbeys and Monasteries then upon their Dissolution, and that notwithstanding his industrious Performances great numbers there were that never came to his Hands; and such as did, quickly after his Death, through the Iniquity of the Times, being dispers'd again, great part of the MSS. in *England* are, as it were, lost to the World, lying secretly in Corners and in private Hands, no Man knowing either what MSS. there be, or where to find them: it shall be one of the principal Ends of my Journey to search all the Publick Libraries of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, of the Colleges in each University, and other Publick Libraries wheretofore, and make distinct Catalogues of them all. And as for such MSS. as shall be found in private Hands, it would not be amiss if the University of *Oxford* would employ me to buy up (if they cannot be begg'd) as many as can be purchas'd for the *Bodleian Library*; and where they will by no means be parted with to procure leave (if worth while) that an *Amanuensis* may transcribe the whole, or at least have the Perusal and Liberty to make Abridgments, as *Leland* did of many. But if neither of these will be admitted, 'twill be some satisfaction that they are added to the Catalogues of the rest, to inform Men that there are such Books, and in what Libraries and in whose Hands they are. These Catalogues must needs be of excellent use to all great Scholars, especially to such as undertake the reprinting of ancient Authors. For by these they may quickly know where there be any MSS. Copies of the Author in hand, to consult the various Readings &c. For my better Performance of this Part of the Design, beside my long delight in searching of Antiquities, I have procur'd Sir *Henry Spelman's Key*, with Directions from another how to know the Letters that are usually mistaken for one another in Records, and ancient MSS. Books: such as

{m} e {n} f {n} l i {g} .  
{w} s o {u} f {r} t {y} .

Next

Next I shall make strict search into all Mines, Minerals, Earths, Soils that are of any account in this Nation : believing that there may be as many of each, and as good unknown, as there are known; which possibly may be discover'd to great Advantage. Under this Head I intend an exact account of the Mines of *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Somerset-shire* and *Derby-shire*, &c. of the Iron-Bullets found in the Grounds at *Bedminster* in *Gloucester-shire*; of *Pinguis* or *Black-Lead*, what it is, and how it grows, being found only in *England* and no good Account given of it; of *Fuller's-Earth*, to be had at no Place but in *Kent*, as 'tis confidently asserted. Of these therefore I shall search diligently in other Places. Of *Manganese* and *Lapis Calaminaris*. the best in the World is had at *Mendip-Hills*. Here I shall inquire whether any *Zaffer* in *England*? Of the several sorts of *Ocrea*, yellow and red; of *Tobacco-Pipe Clays*; Sands for the *Glaes-Houfes*, such as the White Sand at *Maidstone* for *Chrytall*, and a courser sort at *Wootwich* in *Kent* for *Green Glaes*; of the *Cole of Providence* in *Wales*. I shall examin also the Soils where I find either *Timber* or *Fruit-Trees* to flourish extremely, and so for all sorts of *Grain*, and other *Vegetables*, as *Hops* &c. for the Direction of all Persons to plant and sow in the most agreeable Soils. For this purpose I have gotten a competent Knowledge in fineing and separating *Metalls*, baking of Earths, and examining of Soils; and when at any time any thing considerable occurs I doubt not the Assistance of one of the most eminent Artists of *England*.

After *Metalls*, *Minerals*, &c. it will not be improper to inquire of *Medicinal* and *Petrifying Waters*, suppos'd to be made so by them. Of these there be many in *England* well known; but no doubt there are as many or more *Aqua incognita* of concealed Worth and Virtue, and perhaps nothing inferior to those which in Fame are far above them. For the Tryal and Distinction of these, though I believe I understand so much that I should seldom mistake the Mark, yet I intend to be better instructed. Such are the Waters of the *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, *Epsoms* and *Affrop*, the *Spaw* in *Yorkshire*, the *Petrifying Waters* of *Wockey-Hole*, and of *Tenterden-Steeple* in *Kent*, for which it is no less famous than for being the Cause of *Gedwin-Sands*. To these I shall add all strange Wells or Springs, the Fountain that takes Flame in *Lancashire*, *Bone-Well* in *Hereford-shire*, the Springs at *Leominster* and *Newenham*. Here also of Rivers that have any thing extraordinary that attends them, such is that at *Loose* in *Kent* that runs under Ground for a Mile together like the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and then comes forth again. Another

of the like nature in *Surrey* passes quite through a Hill. Of the *Neibours* near *Canterbury*, a Rivulet which they have but once in seven or ten Years. it's Chanel is always apparent, and has a Bridge or two over it, but there never runs any Water (though there fall great Rains) but once in seven or ten Years, which is a notorious Truth. Of the *Higes* of the *Swern*. Here also of Aqueducts ancient and modern, such as that near *Canterbury*, of earthen Ware, also of extraordinary Water-Wheels, such as that at *Marlborough*, *Hatfield*, &c.

Then I shall inquire of Stones, of which there are great Variety in *England*: and first of such as seem to have been Animals petrify'd, or some parts of them; such are the *Smail-Stones* and *Obsecula* found at *Camer* in *Berks*. *Petrify'd Oysters* and *Cockles* at many Places in *England*. *Umbilicus Marinus*. *Glossopatra* at *Canterbury*. The Teeth of Fish petrify'd in the Isle of *Shepey*, call'd vulgarly *Cramp-Stones*, for that they as secretly and certainly cure the Cramp as the *Load-Stone* draws Iron. Of all others that seem to be *huius Natura*, such are *Asteria*, *Astroitis*, *Brentia*, *Corsia Amoeniss*, *Belomites*, *Besantes*, *Pisolithes*, with others that exceed the ordinary Rate of Stones, *Pseudodamas Chrystellus*, *Succinum*, *Marmor*, *Magnes*. Of such Stones also that seem to have been Wood petrify'd, such are the Pillars in the *Cloyster* at *Canterbury*, and such most certainly are many of the Stones with which they say they make Copperice, of which they say there is more in the Isle of *Shepey* than in all the World beside, therefore strict search shall be made upon other Shoars. All these I know to be Natives of *England*, and have most of them by me, and am inform'd that very good *Agats*, and *Jaspers*, are found here also. Of these and whatever else may be met with here, in imitation of *Boëthius de Boot*, may be compil'd a little *History de lapidibus hanc vestigibus in Anglia repertis*.

In this Journey also very probably the *English* Herbal may receive some advance, and in this I have the Encouragement of a good Herbalist, who says that in his Memory the Herb *Golden-Rod*, brought then from beyond the Seas, was sold in *London* for 2*s. 6*d.** the Pound, but since it has been found plentifully growing in *Hempsted-Wood*, no Man will give 2*s. 6*d.** for an *100.* Weight of it. Thus *Ceris*, or *Ceris* *wateris*, call'd so from it's Country *Caria*, where it spontaneously grows, was within these few Years found growing as spontaneously in *Lincoln-shire* by Mr. *William Brown*, Fellow of *Magdalen-College* *Oxon*. And as formerly these, so yet (for any thing we know to the contrary) we receive many things

things at a great Rate from beyond the Seas, which possibly may be of English growth. Beside 'tis thought there may be some Plants as yet quite unknown, or at least signally differing from others of the Species.

To this Head may be referr'd all Curiosities found in the Gardens of eminent Herbalists or Florists, whether Garden-Knots, Hedges, or Arbours; all rare Fruits, such as the Wooden-Pear in C. C. C. Garden in Oxon. the Triangular Cherry in Kent; new ways of Planting, such as that of Mr. Wrangton in Hertford-shire, with such secrets as can be procur'd in the making of Cherry-Wine, Cider, Perry, or other Operations done by the Help of Herbs, as the almost indiscernible turning of White-Wine into Rhenish by the Help of *Ribes fructu nigro*; strange Flowers, such as the *Boy Satyrium*, *Mabva boraria*. Here also of the ordering of Saffron in Essex, and Tobacco in Gloucester-shire. Add to these all Herbs and Trees of a strange and extravagant growth, such as the Liquorice that grows out of the Walls of the old *Peruian*, the Yew-Tree in Brabourne-Church Yard almost 20. feet in Diameter, the Black Cherry-Tree at Bredgar in Kent 60. feet in Height before it comes to the Branches, the strange Tree in the way between Oxford and Reading, the painted Oak in the West of England, the painted Sycamore in the Phyfick-Garden Oxon. Glastenbury-Thorn and *Solen-Geese*. All such Herbs as are of use in Trade, as *Weld* for Dyeing, *Kali* for Glass-Works, *Fucus maritimus*, or *Quercus maritima*; which grows plentifully in the Isle of Thanet, they burn it to Ashes and then it is call'd *Kelp*, which put into Barrels is carried over into Holland, with which they glaze all their Earthen Wares.

Next I shall inquire of Animals, and first of strange People, such as the *Gabbing* in Devon-shire, the People of *Charleton-Curley* in *Leycester-shire*. Of any strange Accidents that attend Corporations or Families, as that the Deans of Rochester ever since the Foundation by turnes have died Deans and Bishops. The Bird with a white Breast, that haunts the Family of Oxenham near Exeter, just before the Death of any of that Family. The Bodies of Trees that are seen to swim in a Pool near Brereton in Cheshire, a certain warning to the Heir of that Honourable Family to prepare for the next World. Here also of extraordinary Births, as well as Deaths, of Men and Beasts. Of Persons eminent upon any Account, as extreme Age, such as *Thomas Parr*. Number of Children, such as the Lady *Tempis*, who before she dy'd saw seven hundred descended from her. Here also of the Customs of the Towns and Parishes at Easter-Processions, or other Times, if strange.

Of Gifts to strange Uses, such as that at *Chilham* in *Kent*. Of such Animals as are Friends or Enemies to any Part of Land or Sea. The Birds call'd *Wheat-Ears* are found only in *Suffex*. Fish also are peculiar to some Countries, as Pilchards to *Cornwal*, Bretts to *Lincoln-shire*. No Ratts, no Moles or Wants were ever found in the Isle of *Shepey*. No Ratts or Mice at *Fishtoft* in *Lincoln-shire*. No Hogs ever known to root on a Green near *Towcester* in *Northampton-shire*. At all such Places the Nature of the Soil must be look't into, and the reasons found out why these Creatures are so much either Friends or Enemies to the respective Places: as 'tis presum'd that the reason why neither Ratts or Wants live in the Isle of *Shepey* is because there the Earth is full of Copperice-Stones, which are poysous to them.

I shall endeavour also to make a full Collection of *Britiſh*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, and ancient *Engliſh* Money, found very plentifully in many Parts of the Nation. So likewise of Urns, Lamps, Lachrymatories, such as are found at *Newington* in *Kent*, whereof I have some in my Possession. Here I shall place also all ancient Inscriptions found on ancient Monuments, and ruinous Buildings, such as the *Hebrew* on the Walls of the old Castle at *Canterbury*, which I guess to have been done by *Jews* imprison'd there in the time of King *Richard the I.* or *Edward the I.* All ancient *Rebus's*, such as that of *Abingdon* in *Berks*:

*The firſt Letter of our fore-fadre, a Worker of Wax,  
an I and an N,*

*The colour of an Als, and what have you then?*  
Such was that of one *Summers*, who set up a Piece of a Rump of Beef for his *Rebus*. Here also of *Britiſh*, *Roman*, and *Saxon* Fortifications; of *Roman* Ways, such as *Stone-Street* between *Canterbury* and *Hitbe*, *Barberg-Castle* in *Wiltz*, the *Fosse*, the Ditches and Banks cast up by the *East-Angles* against the Incursions of the *Mercians* in *Cambridge-shire*, &c.

Next I shall take notice, as I pass by the Country, of all notable Mountains, Caves, Barrows &c. which (where thought fit) may be strictly examin'd. Such are *Silbery-Hill* and *Wickey-Hole* in *Somerset-shire*, the Peak of *Derby*, and *Edder-Hole*, the Barrows of the Downes in *Wiltz*, at *Ollendigh* in *Kent* and other Places. Mounts at Noblemen's Houses, such as that at my Lord *Seymour's* at *Marleborough*. I'll endeavour also to find the Isle *Barucus* on the Coast of *Wiltz*, mention'd by *Varenius* in his Geography, in which he says there's a Cave from whence are heard the Noise of Hammers, the Blowing of Bellows, as if it were the Shop of the Cyclops. As also the Cave lying under a Mountain in *Britanny*, mention'd by *Cleopatra* *Alexandrina*\*, which receiving Wind at

\* *Strom. Lib. VI. p. 632.*

it's

it's gaping top, and dashing it into the Bosom of an hollow Place, there is heard a Tinckling of Cymballs beating in Tune and Time. This Mountain and Cave by some of a strong Fancy has been thought to be at a Place in *Herefordshire*. Here also of Echo's that repeat Words divers Times, and of other Sounds.

Lastly, great Care shall be had in a just Observation of all *Thaumaturgicks*, or Monisters of Art, Works that may properly be said to be done *Arts Syracusia*. As of all Sorts of Engines, either for Conveyance of Waters or Removal of vaste Weights. Of Buildings: either wonderful, such as that of *Stone-Henge*, the flat Floor of Timber at the *Theater*, and the other of Stone at *Queen's Coll. Oxon.* the Kitchin at *Glastonbury-Abbey* without any Chimney; or very unusual in Proportion, as *Cuckstone Church* in *Kent*, of which it is said if you would goe to a Church miswent, you must go to *Cuckstone* in *Kent*; or curios, whether of Cathedral, Collegiate or Parochial Churches, Chapels, or other Publick Buildings, such as the *Theater* at *Oxon.* the Schools and Colleges of each University; Town-Halls, or the Halls of Companies in Cities, if eminent; Palaces of the King, Noblemen's Houses, Bridges, Mercat-Croses, Conduits: of these if extraordinary in the whole, or in any of the Parts; as Towres, Spires, Cupelo's, Portico's, Fronts, Gallerys, Pillars, Roofs. To these add Screens, Fonts, Altar-Rails, Funeral Monuments, Fret-Work of Ceilings, that at the Sermon-House at *Canterbury* is excellent; Stair-Cases, that at *Blechinster* is famous; Chimney-Pieces, Windows, those in the Upper-Gallery of the *Theater* are well contriv'd. And so of all other Parts of Publick or Private Buildings down to a Bolt, Hasp, or Latch of a Door, if of rare Contrivance. These if well design'd, cut in Copper-Plates, and printed off, would possibly prove an acceptable Work, which to the Honour of the Nation would shew the World that we are not inferior to our Neighbours and others in magnificent Buildings either Publick or Private. Here also of what Improvements have been made in Clock-Work, Painting, Graveing, Etching, Dyeing, Weaving, the best Ways of melting and refining Metalls, of the making of Vitriol or Copperice at *Whitstable*, the Procesis whereof indeed is wonderful: *Kelp* made in the Isle of *Thanet*, and the curious Glass-Works at *Nottingham*.

These Particulars under their respective Heads, from amongst some thousands of others of the like nature, were the first that presented themselves to my thoughts, which I here offer only as a Specimen of the whole; sufficient (I suppose) to shew that not only several Tracts might be written on

on Subjects scarce ever yet thought of by any English, much less attempted; and many fair Additions made to the Authors following.

*Claudor's Britannia*, which cannot but be considerably augmented by my Search of all the MSS. in England, beside the many Places that want correcting both in the Book it self, and the Maps, which I intend to contrive more exquisitely than hitherto hath been done, and to adorn the *Limbs* of each Map with the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of each County.

Sir *Henry Spelman's Villars Anglicana*, which in some Places being erroneous, in others defective, I'll attend the one and supply the other, and add a new Column of the *British, Roman and Saxon* Names of every Place as far as possibly they may be recover'd, with the Values of each Rectory and Vicaridge both in the King's Books, and to the Incumbents as they have been generally esteem'd *consuetudinaria*; which Additions will render the Book of much greater use than at present it is.

Mr. *Weever's* Funeral Monuments may be continu'd and carry'd on in all the other Dioceses in the same manner as he has done the Dioceses of *Canterbury, Rochester, London* and *Norwich*; to which also very fair Additions may be made. For beside the many Monuments that since his time have been erected, there be many considerable Antiquities in some of those Dioceses, which to my knowledge he has pass'd by.

Now that I may proceed in this Design without Let or Molestation, it will be requisite that a Commission be obtain'd from his Majesty to empower me, as *Leland* was by King *Henry the Eighth* in the 25<sup>th</sup> of his Reign in these Words: *Quod licet per omnia regna, & ditiones suas spatiari, & Antiquitates omnes, Scripta, Recorda, Archiva, & quacunque monumenta, notatu digna, in frugibus Bibliothecis, Collegiis, Sodalitiis, Basilicis, aliisque locis quibuscumque rimari, & perscrutari diligenter & fideliter.* And as for such MSS. or other Curiosities that shall be found in private Hands, a Recommendation from his Majesty must needs prove so effectual, that I shall surely be admitted to the perusal or making an Abridgement of any MSS. and of having a Sight and Examination of all other Rarities either of Art or Nature.

And that I be not defective in any particular, I intend before I set forth to consult the most eminent Authors on each Subject, that my Friends or Industry can help me to; and to take Instructions of the most knowing Persons in the several

several Parts of the Design, *viz.* eminent Physicians, Anti-  
quaries, Chymists, Architects, Botanists, Lapidaries, &c. and  
to perfect my self in Altinometry, Designing, Drawing  
Maps &c.

And that nothing within the Compass of my Design may escape me in my Travels, beside the general Instructions I shall take before I set forth, I intend also to get private Letters of Recommendation to the most ingenious in each County, and from them again to others of their Acquaintance in all Parts, with whom I may consult concerning these Things. Now least they should not call to mind any of the Particulars inquired after, which possibly they may know well enough to be their near Neighbours if but hinted to them; I intend to contrive Interrogatories for every Head, which read over to the most ingenious of every Part of the Nation, 'twill be scarce possible that any thing considerable should be pass'd over.

This, Sir, with whatever else shall be thought fit to be impos'd on me, is the sum of my Design, which I should not have presum'd to have offer'd to your Consideration, but that I have experimentered your generous Temper to be such, that you do not only admit of Access to the meanest of your Clients, but commend their good Intentions, tho' perhaps their Proposals deserve no Success. In Confidence, Sir, of this your Candour I have put these Papers securely into your Hands, the Contents whereof should you but approve and direct to sufficient Encouragement, and God give Health, will be undertaken to be perform'd in ten Years time by one who never desires more Honour than to be esteem'd his Country's, and more particularly,

Sir,

Your most faithful

and

most obedient Servant

Rob. Plot.

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## NOTES.

P A G. 67. lin. 33. Nor has Mr. Wood mention'd if Mr. Wood indeed mentions the Book in his *Antiquæ Oxon.* and withal tells us that he had seen and perus'd it; but he gives not the least Hint in whose possession it was, or how others might get a view of it. Nor does he take any notice of Mr. Camden's setting down an Account of our OXFORD Monuments whilst he was a Young Man, and resident as a Member in the University. P A G. 87. lin. 28. [Iet sono mero, &c.] I am thoroughly convinc'd that this is the true way of making the Ligature for et from some Collections of Coynes, particularly a Book in Mr. Selden's Library, (40. M. 34. Th.) where the Coynes of several Nations are distinctly accounted for. I find it so represented also in a Danish Ceyn publish'd by Janus Birketorfus in his Book *de Equefri Ordine Elephantino* ( Hagnæ. MDCCLIV. fol.) in the second Table referring to page the 12th. P A G. 88. lin. 1. In the old Monuments of Fabretti, &c.] Whoever shall think it worth his while to be curious in these Affairs, and to be exactly nice in the different Abbreviations that were made use of in expressing the Names of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, and Saints may be pleas'd to consult a very curious Book that I have seen in the BODLEIAN Library, in Arch. C. 43. 'Tis a thin Folio, and is printed in the Ruffian Language. There is a MS. Note at the beginning of it, in which it is call'd: *Festi Mæstovitici per Imagines administrati.* The Cures are all in wood, and there are several Saines mention'd in it not heard of in other Countries. The Author of the aforesaid Note remarks that the Ruffians begin their Year in September. Rutheniz populi quoniam in die primo Septembris exordientes finiant in Augusto. Several other Countries anciently did the same, particularly the Bithynians, Cyprians and Paphians. Hence in an old MS. quoted by Henry Stephens, in the Appendix to his *Greek Thesaurus* ( col. 225. ) the fourth Month of the Cyprians and Paphians is call'd *Ymas.* It should be read *Ymas.* This Month began on the 24th. of our December, or on *Christmas-Eve*; and their first Month, styl'd *Appidius,* began on the 24th. of September. I was beginning just at *Christmas* occasion'd that Festival to have the same Name even in diverse Countries (that receiv'd many Customs from the Eastern People) where the Beginning of the Year was vastly different, and where the Months obtain'd other Names. Thus in Britain *Christmas* was call'd *Yule* or *Yowle*, which Name is retain'd in the North to this day. Gehul, gehol, or geol, which is the same Name, is in the *Saxon Laws*, as is oblevi'd by Mr. Somner in his *Saxon Dictionary*. And Arch-bishop Usher has thought fit to note expressly, (in his *Dissertatio de Macedonum & Asianorum Anno Solari* [Lond. MDCLXVIII. 8vo.] pag. 40.) that it comes from *Ymas.* P A G. 95. lin. 2. *Oratio habita.* Anno fortissim MDV. Regni 21. Sed valde dubito. Discutiant alii. P A G. 98. lin. 7. *Manutentiam.* Sic in Codice MS. recte. non, ut quidam fortian legi-  
plint, *manutentiam.* De voce videbis *Spelmanni Glossarium.*

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